

"All the News That's Fit to Print"

The New York Times

LATE CITY EDITION

Weather: Partly sunny, mild today; clear tonight, sunny tomorrow. Temperature range: today 67-80; Sunday 68-82. Details on page 58.

C. CXXV... No. 43,304

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NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1976

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28 CENTS

COMBO MEETING THIRD WORLD OPENING TODAY

Only Parley Will Focus on Where the Nonaligned Movement is Going

PERIOD OF TRANSITION

Concern Has Shifted From Socialism to Building a "New Economic Order"

WILLIAM BORDERS

Special to The New York Times. COMBO, Sri Lanka, Aug. 15—Time Ministers, Presidents or leaders representing the world's nations...

Guadeloupe Volcano Expected to Erupt; 72,000 Evacuated

By The Associated Press. POINTE-A-PITRE, Guadeloupe, Aug. 15—French authorities ordered the evacuation of the 72,000 people living in the area around La Soufriere volcano today after experts said that it could erupt within hours.

RIGHTISTS SHELL FOE NEAR BEIRUT

Left-Wing Forces Reported Under Barrage 30 Miles East of the Capital

Special to The New York Times. BEIRUT, Lebanon, Aug. 15—Christian artillery bombarded Palestinian and leftist positions in the mountains east of Beirut today.

Large-scale fighting has been predicted in the area since the fall of the Palestinian camp of Tell Zaitar to right-wing Christian forces three days ago, and a radio station controlled by President Suleiman Franjeh, head of the right-wing Lebanese Front, announced today that "the offensive for liberating the mountainside from the Palestinians has begun."

There were doubts, however, that a full-scale offensive had been launched as the right-wing forces were thought to need more time to prepare following the 52-day battle for Tell Zaitar.

Fighting was also reported continuing in the hills adjacent to Tell Zaitar on the southeastern outskirts of Beirut. The radio station of the Christian Phalangist Party, the country's largest right-wing organization, said that right-wing forces were continuing to chase Palestinian forces from the area.



President and Mrs. Ford salute supporters in Kansas City as sons Jack, left, and Steven lead the applause.



Ronald Reagan and his wife, Nancy, with Senator and Mrs. Richard S. Schweiker, responding to welcomes from well-wishers at rally in his convention headquarters at the Alameda Plaza Hotel in Kansas City.

Korvettes Is First To Open on Sunday Since Blue Law Died

By ELEANOR BLAU. Korvettes opened 14 of its 20 stores in the New York City area yesterday, the first major department store chain to operate on Sunday since the state's traditional blue laws were set aside last June by the New York State Court of Appeals.

Young Doctor at Lincoln: Disillusion and Departure

By CHARLAYNE HUNTER. Richard Carlson of West Hartford, Conn., came of age medically and politically at Lincoln Hospital, in the South Bronx.

Socialist Workers To Remain Subject To F.B.I. Scrutiny

By JOHN M. CREWDSON. Special to The New York Times. WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—The Federal Bureau of Investigation intends to continue its investigation of the Socialist Workers Party under classified Justice Department guidelines that apply to radical organizations with foreign political connections, according to well-placed department sources.

FORD WINS TEST ON RULES ISSUE; REAGAN PERSISTS

More Delegates Are Committed; Convention Will Open Today

By R. W. APPLE Jr. Special to The New York Times. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—President Ford scored an important procedural victory over Ronald Reagan today in their tantalizingly close contest for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Ford and Reagan Hailed On Arrival in Kansas City

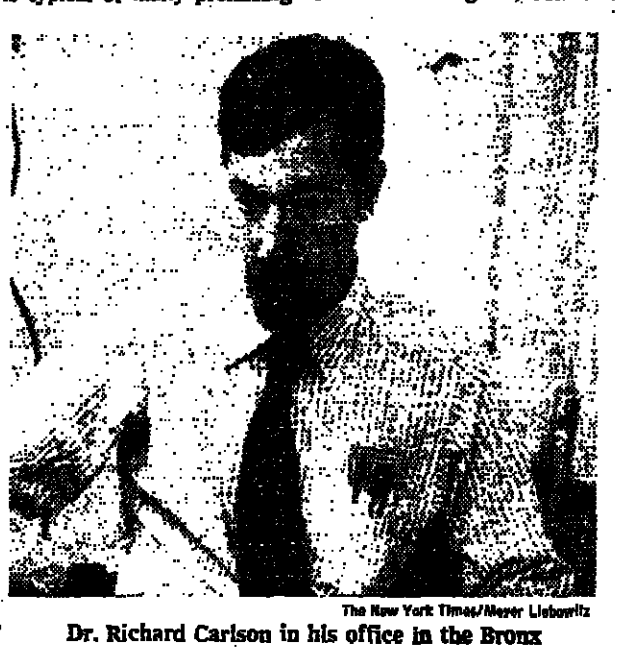
President Predicts Victory. By PHILIP SHABECOFF. Special to The New York Times. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—President Ford exuberantly predicted victory tonight as he arrived here for his showdown with Ronald Reagan. But still, despite his incumbency and months of furious campaigning, he was not entirely sure of it.

Chicano's Death Stirs a Texas Region

By JAMES P. STERR. Special to The New York Times. ASTROVILLE, Tex., Aug. 13—Eleven months ago, on a dirt gravel road five miles from town, Frank Hayes, 52-year-old Castroville Police Chief, put the barrel of a .12-gauge shotgun under the left arm of Richard Morales and pulled the trigger.

On behalf of blacks in the South had ignored similar injustices against Mexican-Americans. The Justice Department at first said that it planned to take no action, citing a department policy against dual prosecutions by state and Federal courts. Last week, however, that stand was reversed. Attorney General Edward H. Levi said that the policy had been under review, and that additional facts in the Morales case had come to Federal attention.

The reversal came after Gov. Dolph Briscoe, Senators Lloyd Benenson and John G. Tower, a dozen Texas Representatives and various national leaders called for a Justice Department investigation. Texas Attorney General John Hill opened his own investigation.



Dr. Richard Carlson in his office in the Bronx

Iowan Finds Kingmaking Role Hard

By DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND. Special to The New York Times. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—By almost any objective standard, Thomas Joseph Tanke is an unlikely kingmaker at the Republican National Convention that opens here tomorrow.

Ronald Reagan, has been aimed particularly at influencing the 100 or so uncommitted delegates. And this confirms that Mr. Tanke (pronounced TAW-kee) and his fellow fence straddlers really hold the balance of power that will determine Wednesday night who carries the Republican banner this fall against Jimmy Carter, the Democratic nominee.

NEWS INDEX table with columns for Section, Page, and other details.

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Cleodon de Albuquerque, an affluent farmer of Paraná, Brazil, with imported Indian cattle

Brazil's Agriculture Gains Rapidly; Little of the Benefit Goes to the Poor

By JONATHAN KANDELL Special to The New York Times FOZ DO IGUAÇU, Brazil, Aug. 9—Only a dozen years ago, thick tropical forests covered most of this gently rolling landscape extending to the edge of the Paraná River and the spectacular Iguazu Falls.

Today the Brazilian state of Paraná, wedged between Paraguay and Argentina, has become one of the breadbaskets of the continent. A bumper crop of soybeans was harvested only a few weeks ago, and already the fields are bristling with knee-high wheat.

By and large the right-wing Brazilian military Government has chosen agrarian policies that benefit the well-to-do farmer through high food prices, subsidies and cheap credit.

Most Choose Industry In most Latin American countries the agricultural lag has resulted from a strong government bias in favor of industrial growth and low food prices for rapidly expanding urban populations.

LIBYA ASKS PARLEY ON EGYPT'S BUILDUP CAIRO, Aug. 15 (AP)—Libya called today for an urgent meeting of the Arab League council to discuss an Egyptian troop buildup on its border, and President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt threatened retaliation for a series of bombing incidents he ascribes to the Libyans.

Libya Denies Responsibility TRIPOLI, Libya, Aug. 15 (Reuters)—Libya tonight denied that it was responsible for yesterday's bomb blast in an Egyptian train and said President Anwar el-Sadat of Egypt might be engineering such incidents as an excuse for domestic repression.

cultural output has increased more than a 100 percent since the 1960's, thanks to generous incentives and subsidies under the 12-year-old military Government.

More new land has been brought under cultivation than anywhere else in the Americas. And as vast new areas are opened to agriculture, Brazil will probably become a major world supplier of essential foods in another decade, according to agrarian experts.

While the automobile factories of São Paulo, the steel furnaces of Minas Gerais and the luxury skyscrapers

of Rio de Janeiro are the glamorous symbols of Brazilian economic growth, agriculture products continue to account for almost 60 percent of exports.

But Brazil's agrarian surge has demonstrated many of the same inequities, failures and gaps that have made the rest of the country's economic record controversial.

Despite the country's rapid economic growth, the real wages of unskilled laborers have declined steeply because of inflation. And food prices have generally led the rise in the cost of living.

of children under 4 years old in one low-income neighborhood were below normal weight by international standards.

The immediate objectives of attending the needs of our foreign markets have made us forget the principal problem," said Romulo de Almeida, an economist and former president of the Northeast Bank. "That is, agriculture for the domestic market remains inefficient and expensive and has few prospects of overcoming this rut."

Elsewhere in the country fertile land is considered too valuable to risk on socially motivated reforms.

Like other government economists, Mr. Chace asserted that only the larger farmers and agrarian enterprises are able to make Brazilian agriculture competitive in the world markets.

With a sound knowledge of the government's policy of generous agricultural loans, Mr. Albuquerque soon decided to join his bank's clients and become a farmer himself.

With additional Government loans, he bought his two tractors and other farm machinery with five years to pay and at an interest rate below the rate of inflation. The Government subsidizes his fertilizer costs by 40 percent and guarantees a minimum price for his produce that will assure him a profit.



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Mrs. Gandhi Calls Nation Strong After Stormy Year

NEW DELHI, Aug. 15 — India, whose 600 million people have gone through a year of drastic political change, observed today the 29th anniversary of independence from the British.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi addressed an Independence Day gathering on the vast polo field adjacent to the Red Fort in the Old City. In a 30-minute speech in Hindi broadcast nationwide, she declared that India was "never so strong" as it is today. Last August, this occasion was marked by tension, not only because of the state of emergency that she imposed two months earlier to quiet political opposition, but also because of the coup in Bangladesh in which the Prime Minister, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, Mrs. Gandhi's ally, was killed and a regime hostile to India took over.

Critics of Mrs. Gandhi's emergency measures, under which several thousand opposition leaders and workers had been jailed, saw in the events in Bangladesh a grim omen for India's future.

Opposition Now Muted For the last year events have gone Mrs. Gandhi's way, and today she appeared more firmly in power. The opposition is muted, and severe curbs on civil liberties and the press seem to be working.

Mrs. Gandhi spoke today of the "tremendous all-round progress" the country has made under a new economic program. In the last year, she said, the country produced 120 million tons of food grains, a record.

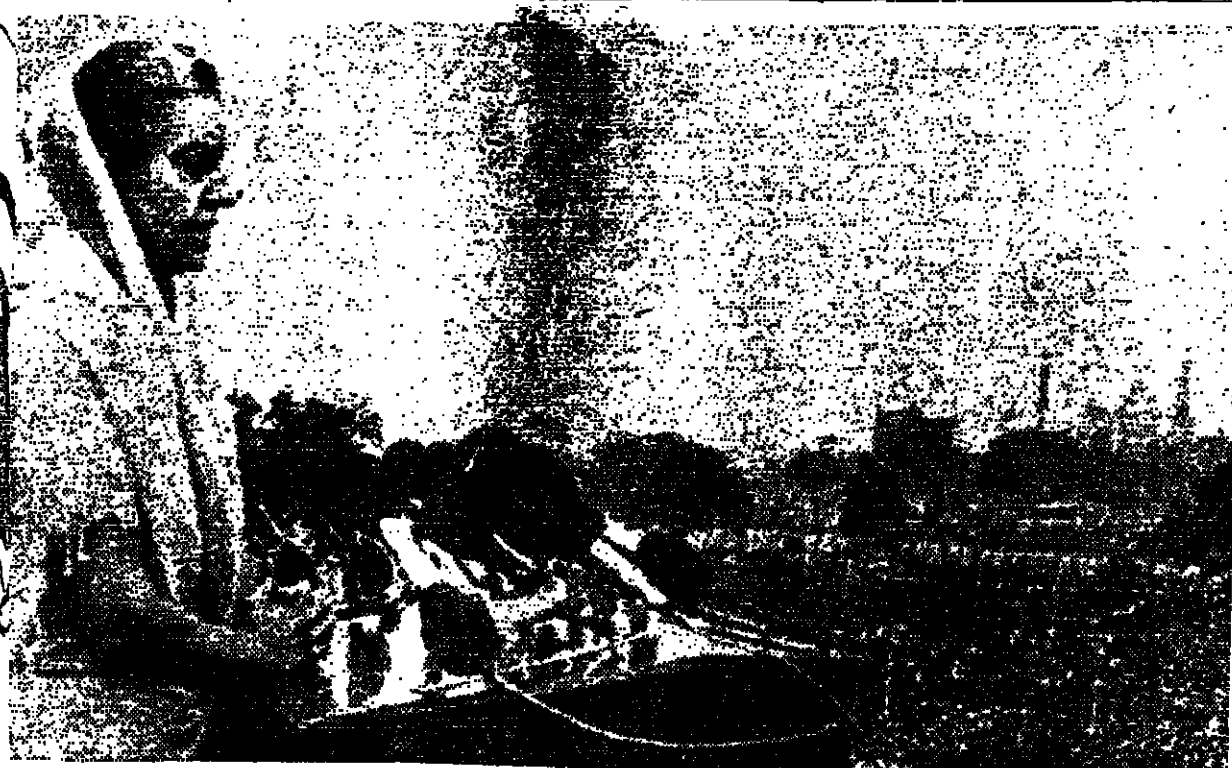
A-hunting we will go...

He asked if I was off to Virginia for the foxes... then he suggested that perhaps I was after even bigger game. The kind found in Tanganyika... or Kenya? I told him my strict conservationist views... then packed my bag with all I needed for a day of shooting pictures in Central Park.

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Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India addressing crowd gathered in New Delhi to mark country's 29th anniversary of independence from British rule. She said that India "was never so strong as it was today."

Korea's DMZ 23 Years Later: Still the Watch Goes On

ANDREW H. MALCOLM, special to The New York Times. PANMUNJOM, Korea — The demilitarized zone here is many miles long, but being demilitarized one of them.

Thousands of soldiers with machine guns, grenade launchers, knives and infrared night-vision goggles patrol virtually the entire length of the strip of land along the border between North and South Korea. Land mines take the form of a minefield.

Artillery and missiles have been sighted in the zone. Military helicopters fly overhead. Boobytrapped wire lines the length of the zone.

It is a really nerve-racking area, said a spokesman for the 160th Military Airlift Squadron, which is based here.

Violence and fatalities have been more violent than in the past. Forty Americans have died and 100 of others have been killed in such incidents since the armistice was signed in 1953.

More than 1,000 Americans have also died in the zone since the armistice. The United States troops in the zone are the only American troops in the world.

On Aug. 19 and 20, three men were killed in North Korea in what was also the first of four South Korean deaths for this continuing conflict.

is a meandering 4,000-yard-wide strip crossing the Korean Peninsula from the Sea of Japan to the Han River estuary. Here as nowhere else the Asian ambitions of the major powers confront each other.

Contrary to popular belief, the zone does not follow the 38th Parallel but straddles the military demarcation line where the fighting stopped in 1953. Each side pulled its main forces back 1.25 miles but continues to occupy the area with guard posts and patrols.

Rules and Violations Detailed rules govern use of the zone. But both sides—the North Koreans and Chinese on one and the Americans, representing the United Nations Command, on the other—regularly exchange charges of violations.

These are aired in the well-known quonset hut sessions of the Military Armistice Commission. The sessions, which have numbered more than 375, are as one official put it, "perhaps the world's most futile get-togethers."

Under the protection of guards, each side faces the other across a long table that is half in North Korea and half in the South.

According to American guards, there are regular skirmishes of diplomatic oneupmanship, with the North Koreans installing flags, flag stands and microphones larger than those of the Americans, who have also found the legs of their chairs shortened, so they looked up to the Communist representatives.

When metal swivel chairs were installed, the seats were turned down until the Americans were again lower.

This gamesmanship carries over to the building of a new guardhouse by the Communists to match every one erected on the other side to monitor activities in the zone.

"When you're up here," said Specialist Harper, a Denver native, "you know that if something really happens, well, you can't last long."

As for violent incidents, a major's larynx was crushed in June 1975 when he was kicked in the throat by a North Korean guard. This June a United States military policeman and his South Korean partner were in a jeep when they were approached by 20 North Korean soldiers carrying clubs. Their tires were flattened but they escaped with only bruises.

To cope with such treatment the Americans are chosen for their physiques and receive special training in hand-to-hand combat.

The last American fatality occurred in November 1974, when Cmdr. Robert Ballinger of the Navy died in an explosion of undetermined origin while investigating the first of two North Korean tunnels discovered in the zone.

The second tunnel, six feet wide and gouged through solid rock at a depth of more than 150 feet, was discovered last year. From the scope of the project, experts believe work began in 1972, at the time of the cordial but abortive North-South dialogue.

Over the years the demilitarized zone, a mixture of rugged, rocky mountains, lush green rice paddies and overgrown fields of grass marked "mines" has become so much a fixture of local life that the few farmers allowed to work near here do not even bother to look up when helicopters flash directly overhead and

briefly flatten the rice stalks. There are signs saying "Welcome to the Demilitarized Zone" as well as postcard packets titled "Sightseeing at Panmunjom." No one lives here, but heron, deer and other wildlife flourish in what must be the world's most heavily guarded game preserve.

"The DMZ is a sad place," a diplomat said. "It's just a facade in place of a lasting peace. But it's better than a real war."

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CHINA REFUGEES AND FOR THE U.S.

BANGKOK, Thailand, Aug. 15 — About 3,000 refugees from Indochina will be flown from Thailand to the United States this month — them in the next three senior refugee official says.

Refugees from Laos, and Cambodia, will be the United States' recent administrative flow of 10,000 refugees of them now in Thailand. It is unlikely that other countries would accept them. Thailand has said repeatedly that it will not assimilate the refugees.

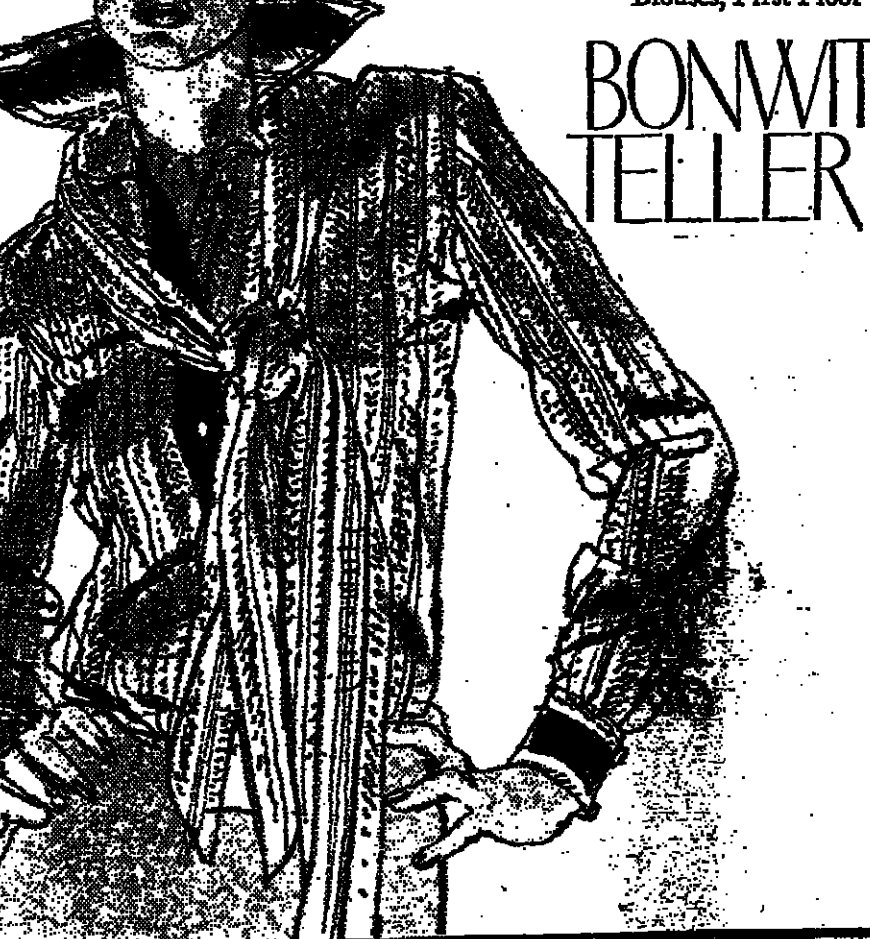
The Proceedings In the U.N. Today

Aug. 16, 1976 SECURITY COUNCIL Meets at 10:30 A.M. on application for admission of Seychelles.

Tickets may be obtained at the public desk, main lobby, United Nations headquarters. Tours: 9 A.M. to 4:45 P.M. GIVE A HAPPY TIME VIA THE FRESH AIR FUND

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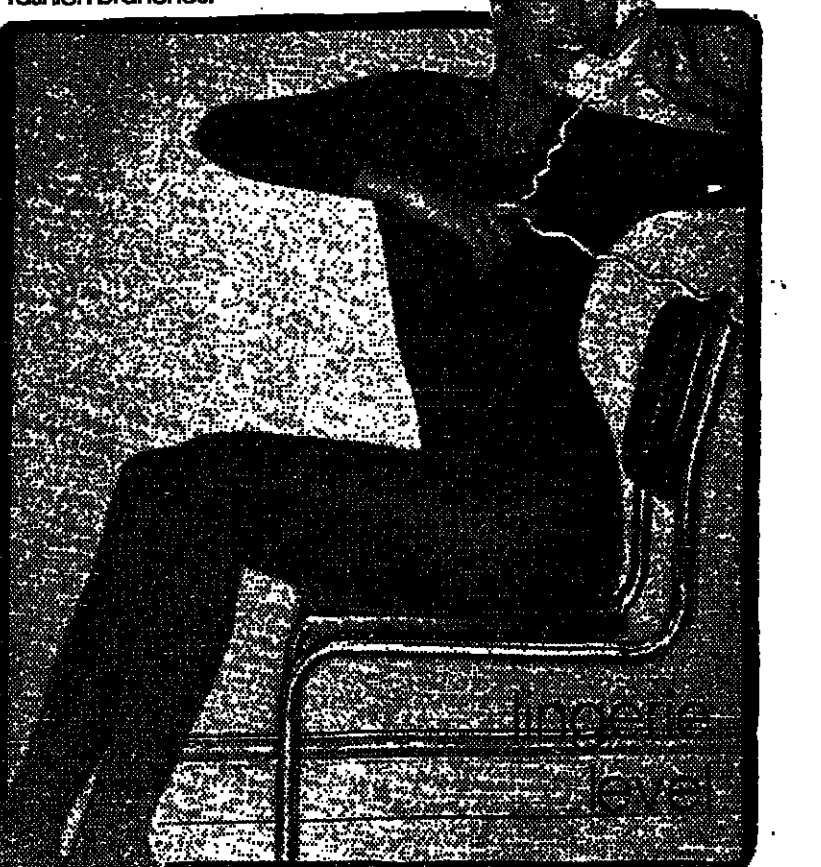


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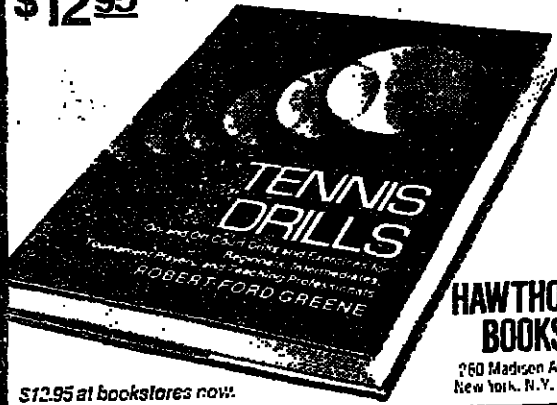
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Catholics Bid Argentina Ban Nazi Tracts

By **JUAN de ONIS**
Special to The New York Times

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 15—Argentina's leading Roman Catholic publication called upon the military Government today to prohibit the circulation of Nazi publications that are flourishing here with attacks on both Jews and the Vatican.

Criteria, a monthly magazine edited by the Rev. Jorge Mejia, a liberal Jesuit priest, said it was unacceptable that the nation, which has banned the distribution of subversive materials of the political left, should permit unhindered subversion by the right.

The statement was made in a *Criteria* editorial prompted by the widespread distribution of Nazi materials, including Hitler's "Mein Kampf" and the Protocols of the Elders of Zion, and other Nazi materials are issues have appeared in editions being produced in Spanish by Editorial Milicia, a publication center directed by Federico Ribaneira Carles, an Argentine admirer and the Third Reich.

Mr. Ribaneira Carles is a right-wing nationalist who was the political adviser to the dictator of the municipal radio when President Juan Domingo Peron was in power. He was dismissed in August 1974, but has now begun Editorial Milicia, which has a modern printing plant in this capital.

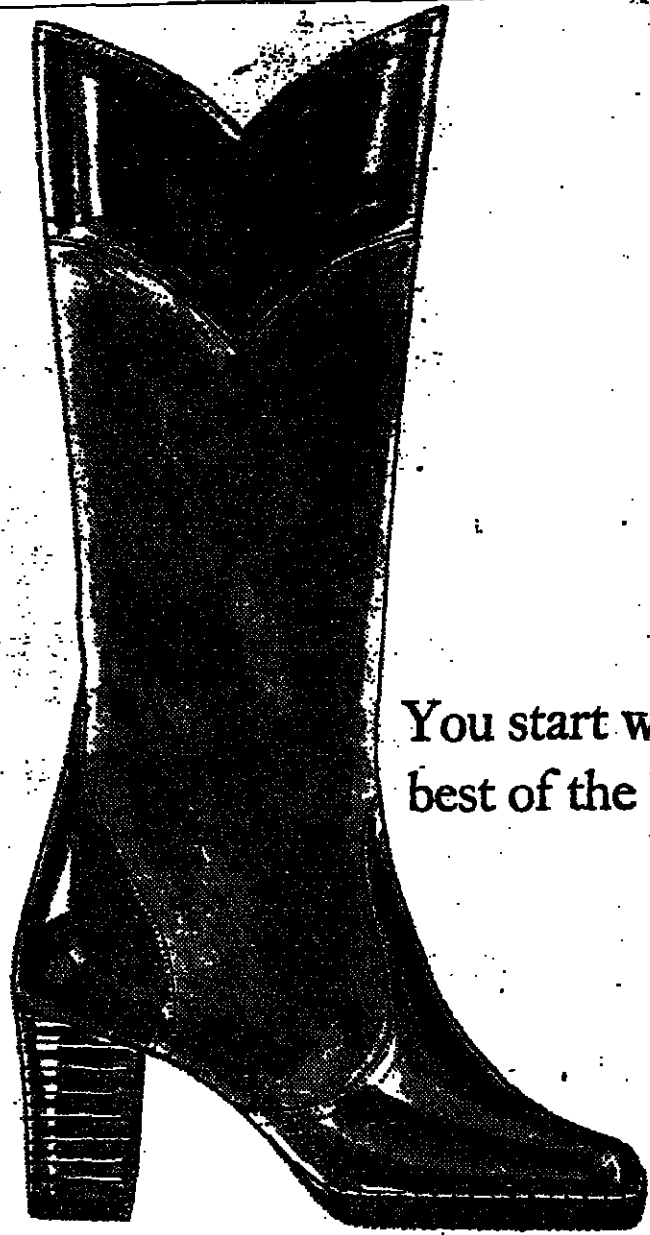
Hitler as a Savior

Editorial Milicia has, since the early part of the year, been producing a so-called Library of Doctrinary Information that appears in bound issues and contains pictures of Hitler, who is characterized as the savior of the West. Fourteen such issues have appeared in editions of as many as 100,000 copies. The material in these has primarily been Hitler speeches.

One recent issue contains a tract called "Judaism and the Catholic Church," by J. A. Kofler, who argues that the church should be anti-Semitic if it does not want to be destroyed by Jewish infiltration.

Some Editorial Milicia material has been distributed in public and Catholic schools here, though without official authorization.

The Association of Argentine Jewish Organizations complained about the free distribution of this material last month to Gen. Albano Harguindeguy, the Minister of the Interior. Since then the shops of several Jewish merchants here have been fired upon in early morning from automobiles.



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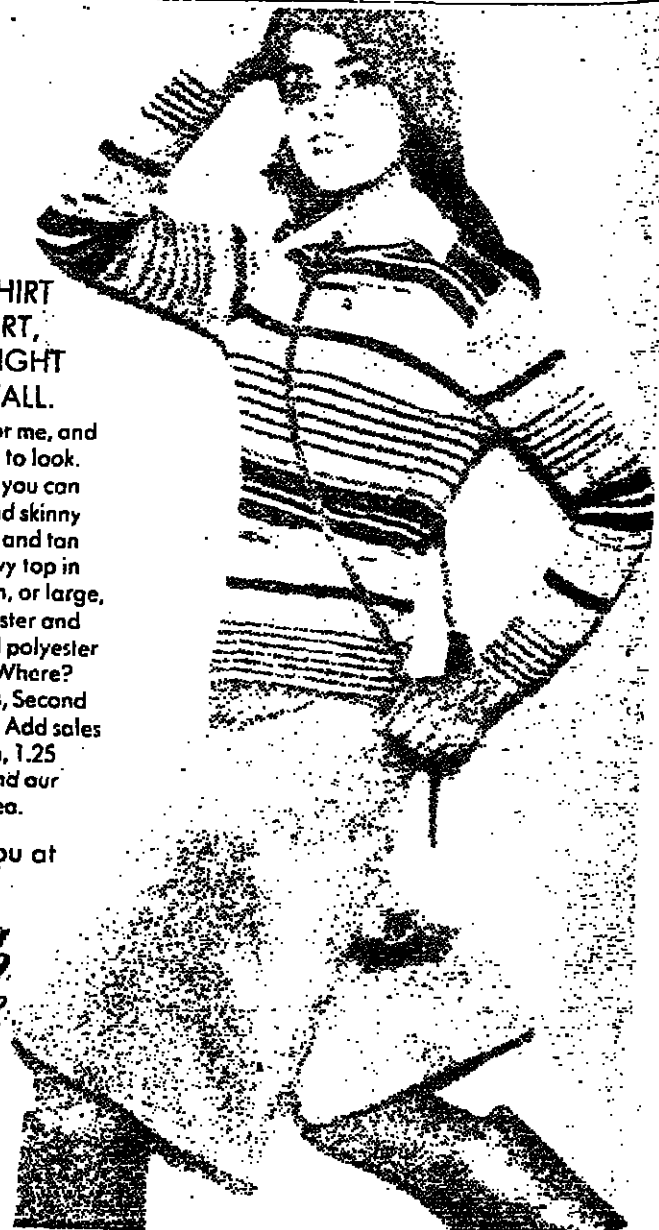
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95-107-1124

ROCCO FINDING AHARA A STRAIN

ria Blamed as Attacks Rebel Groups Continue Former Spanish Area

By HENRY GINIGER

ABAT, Morocco — The siphant mood that surrounded Morocco's assumption of control in the Spanish-held Sahara in February has given to exasperation as Moroccan forces continue to fend off attacks by guerrilla groups and these needs strain financial resources.

The exasperation is directed against Algeria, which is accused of arming and giving aid to the guerrilla fighters of carrying on a diplomatic offensive against Morocco to curb its expansion southward. Relations between the two African neighbors are more tense since their 1963 war.

It is hard to find a Moroccan who does not talk of the possibility of another war in the Sahara are believed to be occurring almost everywhere, although nothing is made of here and the military authorities even take their time in informing the next of kin.

The monetary cost was driven by King Hassan II in June he launched a \$227 million bond issue to finance development expenditures in the Sahara. He said a third of Moroccan capital outlay in 1976, and go for defense, and he is not sure why he thought it necessary.

"Stop the Hostile Acts" — The King said that he did not want a war but that if it came responsibility would be placed on the name of Arab-Islamic neighborliness and link, stop the hostile acts because we have reached the point where our patience has become exhausted," he warned Algerians.

Abderrahim Bouabid, a leader of the Socialist Union of Popular Forces, one of the two major parties, said the situation is becoming untenable.

Every day we sit there and wait for an attack," he said. "We cannot go on like this." He accused Algeria of trying to provoke a Moroccan attack as to appear to be the victim of aggression.

At the beginning of the year Algerian officials were not preparing a full-scale war, which also appeared anxious to avoid, but slow steady "hemorrhaging" of Moroccan resources. There are elements in the situation to bear out the prediction.

As much as a third of Moroccan troops have had to be kept around the Sahara, where the temperature reaches 100 degrees in the shade now opportunities for diversion are scarce. Most of the defense budget has been an attempt to make up for the troops' deficiencies compared with the Algerian forces.

Each country is estimated to have 90,000 men under arms. Algeria has an advantage in armor and aircraft. The United States has delivered more than 100 tanks to Morocco but been unable to furnish them because of other commitments. Morocco has turned France for Mirage jets, but sizable deliveries are expected before 1978.

botage of Phosphate Work — While Morocco is spending an lives and money, the Sahara's only natural resource, one of the largest phosphate deposits in the world, has largely unexploited in the six months because of constant sabotage of a 60-mile conveyor belt that carries phosphates from the mines across to the coast.

The financial burden has led to belt-tightening at home. Subsidies for food and other commodities have been cut in half and grumbling over the situation has become widespread. The situation is felt particularly intensely in a tiny area where most of the population of close to 18 million live near the subsistence level in rural areas. In the cities there have been told they have to forgo pay increases next year to preserve financial stability.

The view of the strains, the question is whether the national unity the King has been able to forge on the Sahara question can be maintained. The bond issue, to which large numbers of wealthy individuals are experiencing heavy pressure to subscribe, is being promoted as a show of national unity.

Keep the political parties hungry for a share of power, in line, the King has used elections beginning in 1974 at the municipal level culminating with the election of a national assembly, since 1971, next April. Promises have been made and the politicians are waiting for something to happen, or something to postpone elections again," said a member of the Istiqlal, the biggest party. "I am not sure the King will ever surrender his absolute power."

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Now, **About wool.** Pure wool is good. Pure lambswool is better. This first clip from the baby sheep is soft, resilient, comfortable and warm. **The Alan Paine sweaters on this page are pure lambswool.**

About yarn. Two-ply yarns provide greater wearing qualities than single yarns. Both these beauties are two-ply.

About knitting. Some sweaters are knit in pieces, cut, then sewn together. Alan Paines are **full fashioned.** You can see the stitch-narrowing at the shoulders. That means you get a smooth fit, whether your shoulders are square or sloping.

About seaming. Look inside the sweater. If it's an Alan Paine, it has selvage edges, so seams lie flat, can't ravel.

About milling. The natural oils used in knitting these sweaters are milled (washed) out by an expert to bring up a perfect fullness and tone.

About finishing. The Alan Paine sweater you buy has been pressed **by hand.**

About color. A. Paine's craftsmen create their own colors. And this year they're terrific. Our cardigan (note the one-piece pockets) comes in Bermuda blue, Lovat (green) mix, spicy **Red Ice**, Natural, Gray or Black, 45.00. The pullover (with new 6-inch high turtleneck) is black, light blue, blond, yellow, red ice or lovat, **29.50.** Both for sizes 38 to 46.

And as we said, you can carry this check list in your wallet. Or simplify **your life** and pick up an Alan Paine or two from Altman's new collection.

P.S. About Godalming. That's the town in Surrey, England, where these sweaters are knit. Been a wool center since at least 1391.

P.P.S. Yes, there is an Alan Paine. Guess where he lives? Godalming, **by golly.**

B Altman & Co

Mens Sportswear, main floor, Fifth Avenue, White Plains, Manhasset, N.Y., Short Hills, Ridgewood/Paramus, N.J., St. Davids, Pa.



PURE WOOL

The sewn-in Woolmark label is your assurance of quality-tested fabrics made of the world's best...Pure Wool.

RIGHTISTS SHELL FOE NEAR BEIRUT

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

fighters who escaped from the camp.

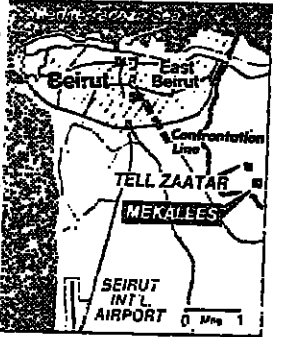
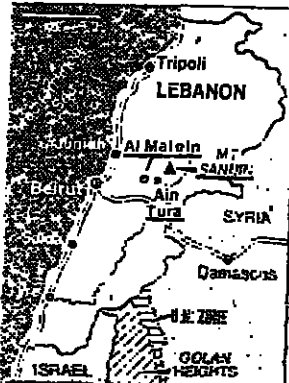
It said that the fleeing Palestinians were being given artillery cover from Palestinian positions at the Monte Verdi Housing project near Mekalles, an industrial area that overlooks Tell Zaatar. It said that Palestinian and leftist reinforcements had moved into the area in the last 48 hours.

Heavy shelling of Moslem and Christian residential districts of this Lebanese capital continued today—one shell started a fire in a Moslem quarter.

Tanks, armored cars and rockets were used last night and today in clashes in the ruins of the commercial center and in the southern suburbs.

The sharp rise in the level of fighting has reduced chances of a negotiated solution to the 16-month crisis here and has stalled the Arab League's initiative.

The Palestinian guerrilla movement and its Lebanese left-



The New York Times/Aug. 16, 1974
Christian gunners fired on positions shown by underlining in mountains east of Beirut. In the capital, Palestinians from Tell Zaatar camp were said to be getting artillery support from an area near Mekalles.

Moslem allies declared in a joint statement that "there is no room for negotiations" and that "steadfastness is the only course left."

The Arab League's special envoy to Lebanon, Hassan Sabry al-Kholy, was going to Cairo from Damascus today for consultations with Mahmoud Badawie, the group's secretary general. Dr. Kholy left here for the Syrian capital yesterday and was received on his arrival by President Hafez al-Assad.

Dr. Kholy is reported to believe that only an Arab leadership conference can check the deterioration of the Lebanese situation. However, such a conference is not considered likely because of the sharpening conflict between Syria and Egypt.

The Syrian Government last night issued a strong rebuff to the Egyptian Government, which had held Syria responsible for the fall of Tell Zaatar.

The Syrian statement, which was broadcast by the Damascus radio several times last night and today, said that the Egyptian regime that betrayed the Arab cause in the Sinai agreement with Israel last September. The statement accused the Egyptian authorities of sending weapons to Palestinian organizations in Lebanon "to keep the blood flowing."

West Bank Unrest Cited

Palestinian sources noted the fall of Tell Zaatar might have been a shock to public opinion. They reported a demonstration yesterday in the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan River where demonstrators were reported to have torn up photographs of President Assad and chanted anti-Syrian slogans against Damascus for the Tell Zaatar disaster.

Meanwhile, two Arab conservative regimes have called for an Arab meeting to end the fighting in Lebanon.

The Saudi Arabian royal palace in a statement broadcast on Riyadh radio last night called for an Arab conference "on a high level" and asserted that the continuation of the Lebanese crisis played into the hands of imperialism and Zionism.

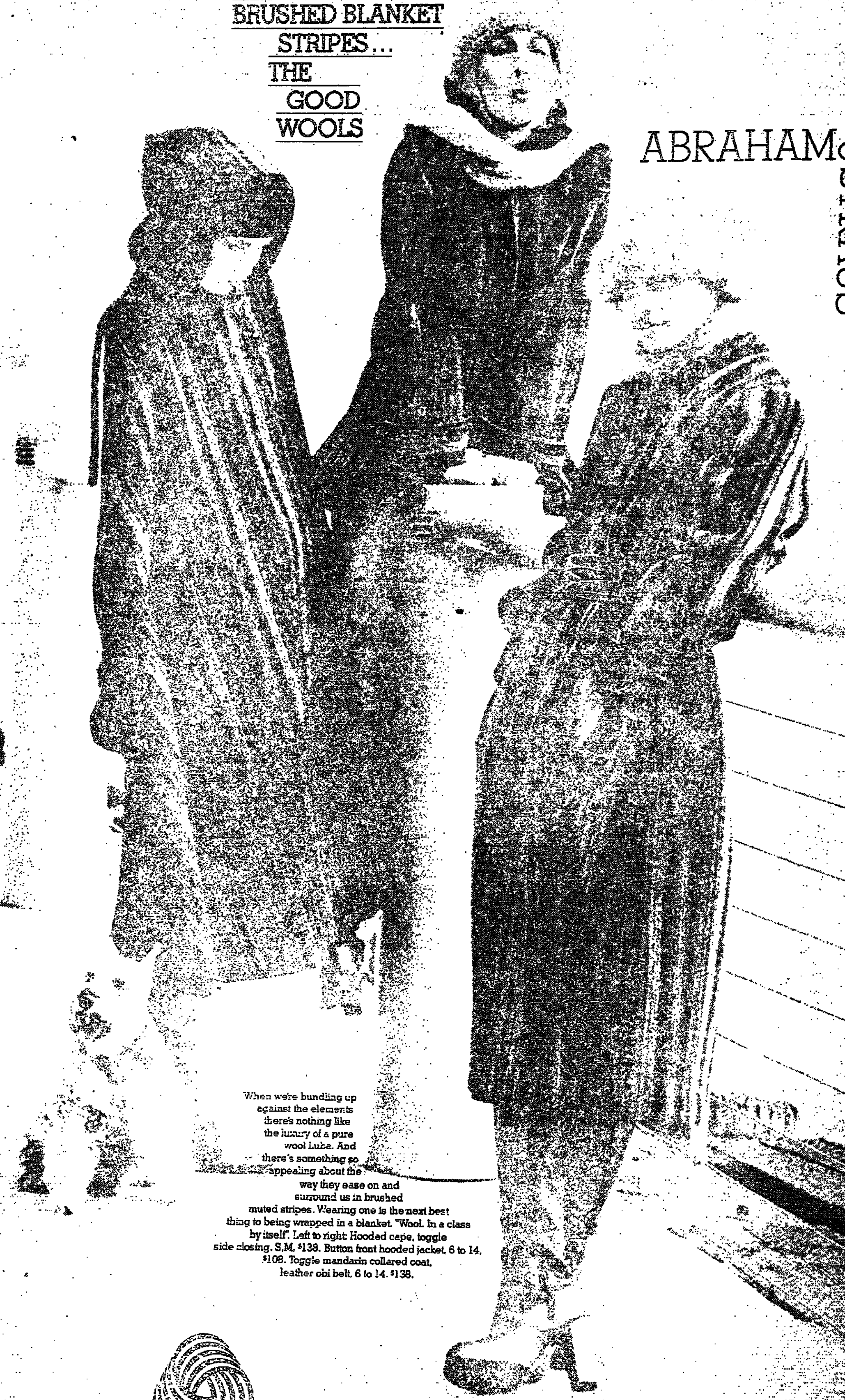
Kuwait radio announced Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmed, Kuwait Foreign Minister, received instructions from his government to hold consultations with other Arab officials at the current conference of Arab countries in Sri Lanka for the purpose of discussing an Arab emergency conference to discuss the Lebanese situation.

Washington Is Recovering

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15 (UPI)—Defense Secretary Donald Rumsfeld was still making steady progress after surgery for removal of a non-cancerous lump on the thyroid gland of his neck, a Pentagon spokesman said today.

LUBAS BRUSHED BLANKET STRIPES... THE GOOD WOOLS

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When we're bundling up against the elements there's nothing like the luxury of a pure wool Luba. And there's something so appealing about the way they ease on and surround us in brushed muted stripes. Wearing one is the next best thing to being wrapped in a blanket. "Wool. In a class by itself." Left to right: Hooded cape, toggle side closing, S.M. \$138. Button front hooded jacket, 6 to 14, \$108. Toggle mandarin collared coat, leather obi belt, 6 to 14, \$138.



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Contemporary Coats (396). No mail or phone. At the ASS nearest you.

Handwritten text in Arabic script at the bottom of the page.

ODESIA CHARGES ZAMBIQUE RAID

Policemen Are Killed
at a Frontier Post

LISBURY, Rhodesia, Aug. 15 (AP)—Mozambique troops raided a border post 120 miles northeast of here with rifles and rockets today, killing two Rhodesian police and security forces said.

The attack on the police post at Kamapanda, a few hundred miles from the Mozambique border, was the latest in a series of assaults from across the border reported in the last few days.

Rhodesian troops raided the border into Mozambique last Tuesday, reportedly killing at least 300 black nationalist guerrillas. Mozambique is providing training and arms for guerrillas fighting a four-year-old struggle to free the white minority region in Salisbury.

Rhodesians launched the attack on the police post and on a Rhodesian army camp about 20 miles from Umtali.

Two Reported Killed—Rhodesian security chiefs reported today that the two men—a 19-year-old white and a 20-year-old black—lost their lives in an "unprovoked" attack. Two other members of security forces were reported wounded in the barrage.

The communiqué issued today was the first since the nation that Mozambique had killed Rhodesian soldiers. The 141 soldiers of the Rhodesian army reported in the communiqué had lost lives in clashes with black nationalist guerrillas.

The attack from Mozambique was the first since mortar fire and rockets were fired on the eastern highlands administrative town of Umtali—Rhodesia's fourth largest—last Tuesday.

Response Not Clear—There was no mention in the communiqué today whether Rhodesian policemen had returned the fire, but the Rhodesian radio reported that in the assault on Umtali Government forces had used machine-guns and heavy artillery to respond to the bombing.

March of this year, President Samora Machel of Mozambique closed the 800-mile border with Rhodesia, charging that Rhodesia had launched air and army attacks inside Mozambique.

President Machel has declared he intends to give full support to efforts to topple the minority Government that Rhodesia's nearly five million blacks.

Thousands of guerrillas are estimated to be inside Rhodesia, 4,000 to 5,000 in Mozambique and Tanzania.

Expect New Riots, Mandela's Chief Warns South Africa Rulers

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 15 (AP)—Racial violence, which has taken more than 200 lives in South Africa since June, will cease until the nation's blacks are recognized as full citizens, the leader of four million Zulu tribesmen said today. Chief Gatsha Buthelezi, leader of the South African home-land of KwaZulu, said in an interview with The Johannesburg Sunday Times that "the Government has not provided visible leadership in the situation."

The Government continues to refuse to recognize blacks as citizens "with all the rights and duties of citizens," he said. He can expect greater violence.

Since June 16, when rioting broke out in the Johannesburg township of Soweto over the use of the Afrikaans language in black schools, demonstrations here and elsewhere have done millions of dollars' damage to schools, universities, Government buildings and vehicles.

Situation Termed Calm—Police reported today that black areas were calm. No incidents were reported in black townships around Johannesburg, where 29 persons died in two days of rioting last week.

Other black leader, Mxolisi Uzo, the acting president of the Black Peoples' Convention, said the Government to meet the interest of peace with leaders acceptable to all sides, including some who are under detention or are in custody under security laws. However the form of the unrest, Mr. Uzo said, the heart of it all is the anger of blacks of the whole nation of oppression, subjugation and exploitation contained in the so-called policy of separate development, or apartheid.

World War II Wreck Seen in Sweden, Aug. 15—The wreckage of a World War II bomber containing the remains of several men was found today in the northernmost mountains of Sweden. A helicopter pilot found the plane near the village of Kvikkjokk, 100 miles west of here.

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New York at dusk. Photograph by Peter Fink

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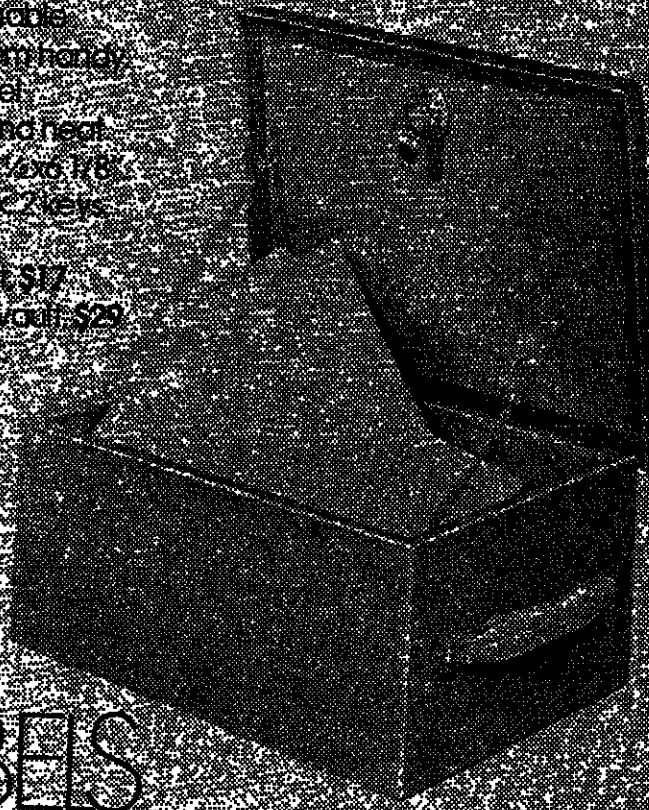
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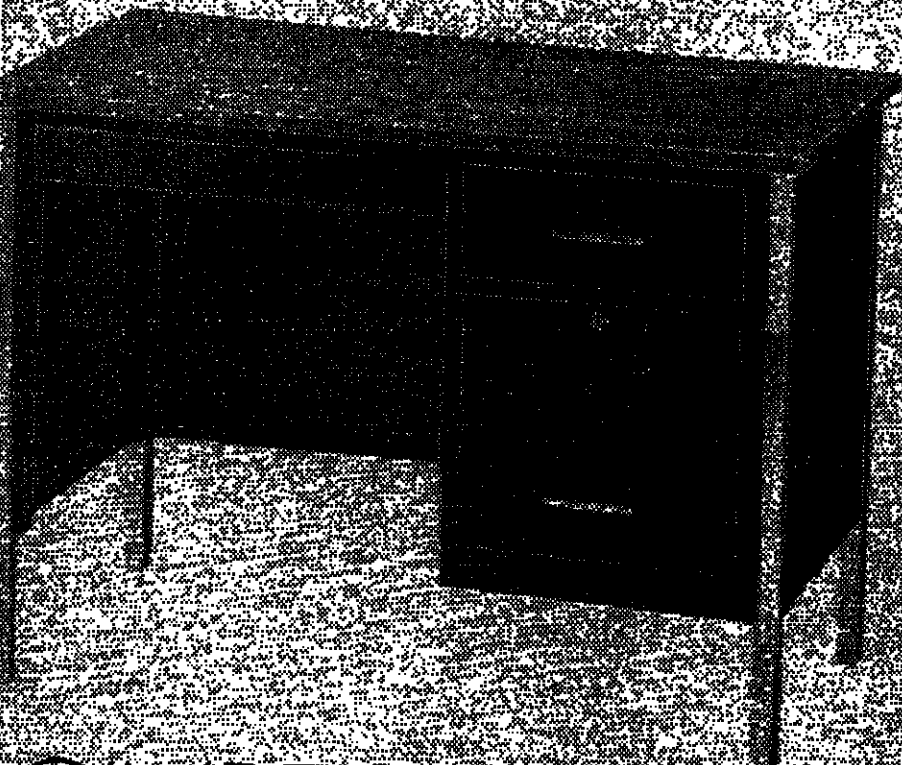


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The New York Times/Imagens Liaison Part of a row of barracas, or shacks, in Santos Martas, outside Lisbon. It is one of Portugal's oldest slums.

Portugal Slum Dwellers Moving Into New Homes

By MARVINE HOWE

ALGES, Portugal, Aug. 9— The women and children by the public fountain pointed cautiously to the heap of stones, boards, tin and broken glass as if it were a national monument. "That's the end of a barraca and soon they will all go," 56-year-old Maria Adelaide Gouveia, who has lived 20 years in a barraca, or shack, told a visitor to the Santos Martas shantytown. Santos Martas is one of the oldest slums outside Lisbon and sprawls just over the hill from the elegant embassy row of suburban Algés. In the last three or four years Santos Martas has expanded rapidly with the influx of refugees from Portugal's former colonies in Africa, particularly the Cape Verde Islands. The Cape Verdeans have re-created African village atmosphere here with their taverns, children playing on roller carts and women pounding corn.

90 Families Move Out
In the last week 90 families have been moved out of Santos Martas to new housing and their barracas have been destroyed. "We've got more than 1,000 families to move and construction is slow, but Santos Martas will be gone by 1980," Mrs. Gouveia's son, Analdio, said. Analdio Gouveia Martins Ferro is 20, has a job as an electrician and goes to night school. He is also a member of the Neighborhood Commission, which started the moving process in Santos Martas.

"We were luckier than other shantytowns because we have money — 48,000 escudos (\$1.6 million)," Mr. Martins Ferro said proudly. "It's not enough for a new town but it's a start." He explained that the Spanish builder who had bought up all the land in the area for high-rise apartments had been forced by law to pledge to build new houses for the barraca people. He deposited the money but did nothing until the Neighborhood Commission took matters into its own hands.

Contracts with Builders
The commission persuaded the state Housing Development Fund of the urgent need for housing for the people of Santos Martas, according to Mr. Martins Ferro. The fund contracted with builders, and construction got under way a year ago at Zambujal, about five miles inland.

As the constructions are completed, the people from Santos Martas are moved, large families first. Mr. Martins Ferro explained. He said that there were two types of housing. People with low or irregular wages can rent apartments for 10 percent of the family income, or for free if there is no income. People with a stable income can buy houses for around \$8,000, paying low installments over 20 years.

"We heard about the April 25, 1974, revolution, but only now we believe in it," Joaquim do Passo, a 58-year-old worker for a Lisbon glass company, said as he showed visitors around his new apartment with five rooms and two bathrooms. Mr. Passo has nine children and was one of the first families to move to Zambujal from Santos Martas. He is convinced that if the rightist dictatorship had not been overthrown in 1974, there would not have been a neighborhood commission and they would have lived out their days in Santos Martas.

One of his neighbors is Idalina Maria Nogueira, who spent 23 of her 24 years in a barraca in Santos Martas.

She moved into Zambujal last weekend with her husband, a mechanic, and their three young children. "Over there we didn't have water or electricity or a bathroom and the children played all day in open sewers," she said. "But here in Zambujal we have paradise." The only furniture in her apartment was a bed, a stove and a television set.

Not everybody is happy about the program. A shipyard worker refuses to move because he pays no rent for his barraca and has developed a profitable side income from his small vegetable garden.

Most of the barraca inhabitants have tried to make the best of their hard conditions because they thought they would have to remain there all their lives. The Martins Ferro barraca, for example, is a neat, brightly painted place built into the rocks. Analdio's father, Francisco, was a construction worker and built the barraca of wood and bricks on Sundays. His wife, Maria Adelaide, is fond of plants and has decorated the place with flowers and greenery.

Now that Francisco Martins Ferro is retired, he spends time in the barraca raising rabbits and pigeons and growing cabbage, tomatoes and onions, which he also sells to neighbors.

An Electrical Workshop
His son has built himself a workshop in one corner of the barraca so that he can perform electrical experiments at home. But he spends his evenings with the Neighborhood Commission.

The commission is busy with other projects, he said. Since the members know it will take time to move Santos Martas, they are trying to improve life in the barracas. They have already got the people to build a new public fountain and a center where working mothers can leave their young children.

They are also building public showers for the barraca people, who up to now have had to bathe in plastic buckets.

Even though Analdio is on the commission, the Martins Ferros are way down on the list for a new house. He said that the family hoped to have a house of their own near Zambujal in a year and a half.

One of the main concerns for him — and for most Portuguese — is whether the country will maintain its now-tenuous stability.

Housing a Priority
The new Socialist Government of Prime Minister Mario Soares has declared that solving the housing problem is one of its chief priorities and has encouraged neighborhood commissions to work with government institutions to solve it.

Announcing his Government's program last week, Mr. Soares said that five million of Portugal's nine million people were badly housed. He promised to have 60,000 to 65,000 houses built a year — by private and public enterprise. But the Soares Government is faced with a huge deficit in the country's balance of payments, and many people wonder where the money will come from for the ambitious social projects.



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AND TURTLENECK

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B Altman & Co



Colombo Meeting of the Third World Opening Today in a Time of Transition

Continued From Page 1, Col. 1

aligned seem, in the prevailing view here, to be less hostile than they used to be.

"The cold war has virtually disappeared, and although there is still tension between the great powers, they are increasingly showing a seriousness of purpose in trying to achieve detente," declares a draft communiqué that Sri Lanka, as the host nation, is circulating among the delegates. "The danger of nuclear war continues, but it has diminished," the draft says. "Colonialism is no longer much more than a marginal problem."

Although that document is only a draft, a starting point for the heads of Government when they convene tomorrow morning in this sweltering seaport's glass and white marble conference hall, it reflects the fact that among many of the nonaligned nations the emphasis has shifted away from the traditional political aspirations. The present goal is what they call a "new international economic order" by which they mean a narrowing of the gap between the poor nations and the rich nations.

One of the Stars

"The world is coming to understand that economic exploitation can continue even after political colonialism ends," said Prime Minister Gandhi, who is arriving here tomorrow, and who is expected, like President Tito, to be one of the stars of the conference.

Mrs. Gandhi's father, Jawaharlal Nehru, was together with President Tito and Gamal Abdel Nasser, one of the originators of the nonaligned movement, which he saw as "a moral force."

"Nonaligned has a negative meaning," Mr. Nehru conceded, as they searched for a label back in those early days. "But if we give it a positive connotation, it means nations which object to lining up for war purposes, to military blocs, to military alliances and the like. We want to throw our weight in favor of peace."

The movement that he helped to start traces its origin to a conference of 29 Asian and African nations that was held in the Indonesian resort city of Bandung in 1955.

Membership Coalition

As the big powers watched nervously—President Eisenhower, after some discussion, carefully avoided sending greetings—the conference issued a communiqué deploring the then state of international tension, world war, and the nonaligned movement was born.

At the first formal conference, in Belgrade in 1961, it was agreed that, to be allowed to join the nonaligned movement, a nation "should not be a member of a multilateral military alliance concluded in the context of great power conflicts."

Israeli Justice Chief Is Opposed to Death In Terrorist Cases

By IRVING SPIEGEL

Special to The New York Times
WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—Haim J. Zadok, Israel's Minister of Justice, strongly opposed today the use of capital punishment against terrorists. He stressed that decisions regarding the punishment of terrorists "must be guided by cool judgment rather than by emotional reaction."

"Capital punishment," he said, "would not serve Israel's best interests. Not only would it not deter potential terrorists but it would create martyrs, thus providing an example for others to follow."

Mr. Zadok contended that capital punishment would "focus attention on saving the lives of so-called 'freedom fighters' rather than focusing attention on the graveness of their terrorist acts."

Mr. Zadok's remarks were made in an interview before he spoke at the opening session of the 62d annual convention of Hadassah at the Washington Hilton Hotel. More than 2,500 delegates representing 350,000 members of the Jewish women's volunteer organization are attending a four-day meeting.

Mr. Zadok said that it was "understandable" when there is an "emotional drive of our people to feel that the death of innocent victims should be vindicated and that the death penalty must be reintroduced against any odious outrage of terrorism."

"At the present time," Mr. Zadok said, "there is a standing instruction by the Israeli Government to the prosecutors of criminal trials not to ask for capital punishment except for the most grave crimes of terrorism. This practice is enforced."

He said that the Israeli Cabinet on occasion discusses the subject of the death penalty as a matter of policy. At the present time, however, Mr. Zadok said he could not voice any opinion concerning any future judgment the Cabinet might make.

A member of Israel's parliament, Mr. Zadok was named Minister of Justice in 1974, a position comparable to the Attorney General of the United States. He is a former professor of law at Tel Aviv University.

This standard, which permits membership to Cuba, North Korea and the new Governments of Cambodia and Vietnam, also leads every time there is a nonaligned meeting to disputes about what the delegates call "the criteria issue."

This year, Rumania lobbied hard to be included, reportedly with the support of the Yugoslavs. But India, which has considerable leverage in the movement, opposed its admission, after days of haggling at the Foreign Ministers' level last week, Rumania was accorded only the status of an official guest.

Portugal Attending

From the vantage of the nonaligned, a measure of how the world has changed is that the same guest status was granted to Portugal.

As recently as the last nonaligned conference three years ago, Portugal has the third world's bete noire, and its major colonial power, and any gesture in its direction would have been unthinkable. But the Government in Lisbon has changed since then and Portugal's colonies have gained independence.

Similarly, Australia, which is not mentioned by anybody's standard, found itself invited as a guest to the Foreign Ministers' meeting that the movement held last year in Lima, Peru. The reason, Australians presumed, was that Prime Minister Gough Whitlam had vigorously been wooing the African and Asian nations.

Watching With Interest

But in the year since the Lima conference Mr. Whitlam has been replaced as Prime Minister by Malcolm Fraser, who is regarded as more conservative. No invitation to this conference was proffered, even though an Australian diplomat stood ready to make the trip if invited.

Nevertheless, Australia and other Western countries, including the United States, are watching the meeting here with great interest and often through the eyes of special observers sent here from their capitals.

In the view of some of these unofficial observers, here and elsewhere, the time is past when neutralism was widely regarded in the West as just a waystation on the road to Communism, the assessment typified by John Foster Dulles's statement that it was "an immoral and shortsighted conception."

But mutual suspicion lingers, not mentioned by anybody's standard, found itself invited as that colonialism has always



President Anwar el-Sadat, left, being welcomed in Colombo by President William Gopallawa in Colombo.

been one of the movement's main targets, and fully half the agencies providing international news through editors in New York or London as well as in Colombo meeting were once colonies or protectorates of Britain or France.

So have proposals for the repudiation of the India Ocean "zone of peace," a lecture hastily built here, the delegates talk of other kinds of Western colonialism. For example, a proposal for a third-world news agency.

Facts on Colombo Talks

The meeting of leaders of the nonaligned nations opens today in Colombo, Sri Lanka, and is scheduled to end Thursday.

Agenda: General discussion of political and economic issues concerning the third world.

History: First formal meeting of the leaders of the nonaligned nations was held in Belgrade in 1961 and the participants agreed that to join the movement a nation should not be a member of a military alliance "concluded in the context of great-power conflicts." Other meetings of the movement have been held in Cairo in 1964, Lusaka, Zambia, in 1970, and Algiers in 1973. There are now 85 members in the movement.

Members: Afghanistan, Angola, Algeria, Argentina, Bahrain, Bangladesh, Benin, Bhutan, Botswana, Burma, Burundi, Cameroon, Cambodia, Cape Verde, Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, Comoros, Cuba, Cyprus, Egypt, Equatorial Guinea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, India, Indonesia, Iraq, Ivory Coast, Jamaica, Jordan, Kenya, North Korea, Kuwait, Laos, Lebanon, Lesotho, Liberia, Libya, Madagascar, Malawi, Malaysia, Mali, Malta, Mauritania, Mauritius, Morocco, Mozambique, Nepal, Niger, Nigeria, Oman, Panama, Peru, Qatar, Rwanda, Sao Tome and Principe, Saudi Arabia, Senegal, Seychelles, Sierra Leone, Singapore, Somalia, Sri Lanka, the Sudan, Swaziland, Syria, Togo, Trinidad and Tobago, Tunisia, Uganda, United Arab Emirates, Tanzania, Upper Volta, Vietnam, Yemen, Southern Yemen, Yugoslavia, Zaire, Zambia and the Palestine Liberation Organization.

Observers: Barbados, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, El Salvador, Grenada, Mexico, Uruguay, Venezuela. A number of anticolonial movements from Africa and elsewhere have also been invited.

Guests: Austria, Finland, the Philippines, Portugal, Rumania, Sweden and Switzerland.

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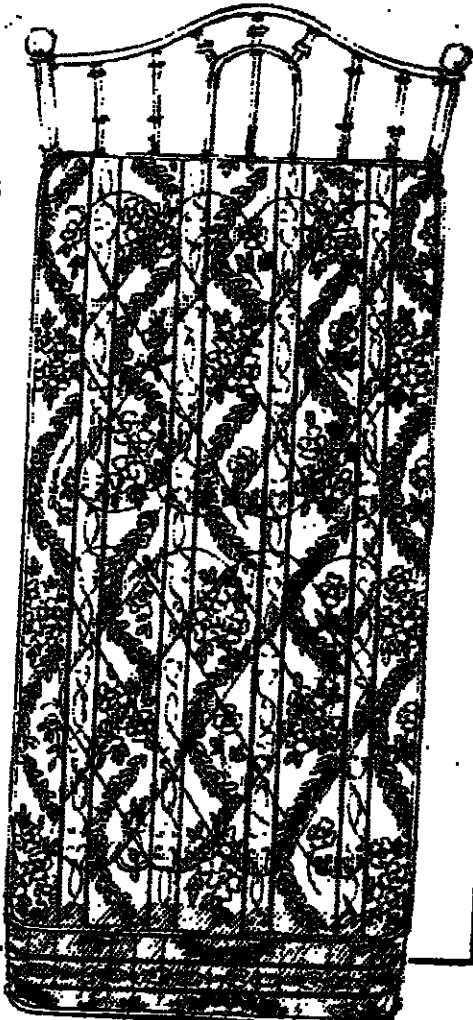
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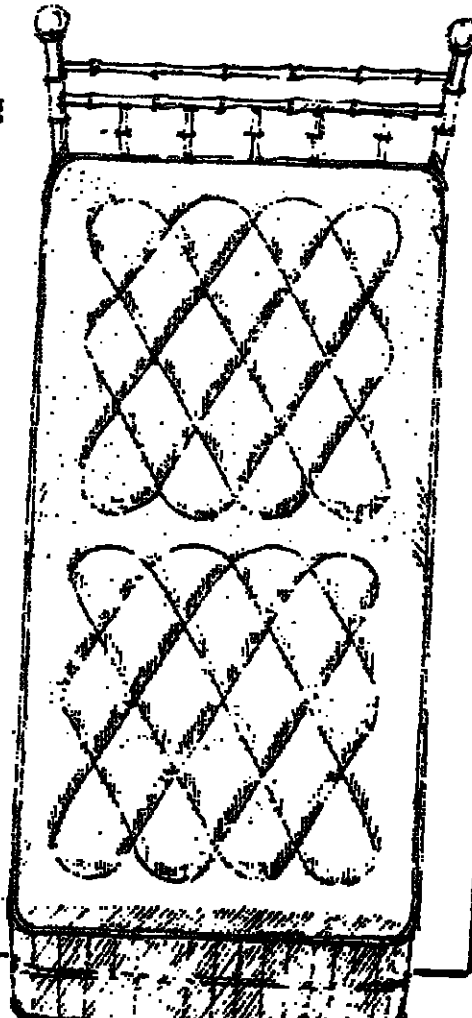
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es, Beset by Shortages and Food Lines, Seek Solace at an Old-Fashioned Street Fair

COLM W. BROWNE
to The New York Times
K, Poland, Aug. 12—
the hundreds of thou-
sands seeking respite from
the tedium of short-
age food lines by browsing
in old-fashioned street
p along the cobbles of
city.

fair has created a holiday
mood.
The tradition of street fairs
in Gdansk (or Danzig, as the
city was called when it was
controlled by Germany for sev-
eral periods before 1945) was
started in medieval times by
Dominican friars.
Revived five years ago, it is
still called the Dominican Fair
although its organizers today
are Communist officials.
To Westerners who have vis-
ited the huge flea markets in

London, Paris, Amsterdam and
other West European capitals,
the Gdansk fair seems modest.
But the old bric-a-brac and
curios offered for sale by peo-
ple renting patches of pavement
for the two-week fair have evi-
dently produced a great tide of
nostalgia.
The city itself is a museum
in some ways.
Virtually levelled in World
War II, the stately Gothic and
Renaissance houses, churches,
public buildings and statues of

the old center of Danzig were
recreated by the new Govern-
ment. Although the buildings
are all new, they seem scarcely
to have changed in centuries.
The only visible modern sign is
the forest of television anten-
nas on the roofs.
In summer, more than eight
million people come to Gdansk,
swelling the city's normal popu-
lation of a half million.
Many of the visitors are for-
eign, chiefly German. For them,
there seems to be special in-

terest in the suburb of Wester-
platte, where the German
battleship Schleswig-Holstein
opened fire on a Polish garri-
son on Sept. 1, 1939, beginning
World War II.
Free Market
One of the attractions of the
fair is that it is a genuinely
free market. Practically any-
thing, however execrable its
artistic taste or questionable
its political connotations, may
be sold.

There are rusty helmets and
swords. There are souvenir
beer mugs, vintage 1920, glazed
with crossed German flags and
portraits of Field Marshal Hin-
denburg. There are busts in all
sizes of the prewar Polish mili-
tary dictator, Marshal Jozef
Pilsudski. There are wartime
factory handbooks emblazoned
with swastikas. And there are
tattered but not very old copies
of Time and Newsweek.
The prices for everything are

enormous, sustained by com-
petitive bidding. The Poles
come here from all over the
country, with plenty of money,
eager to find some bit of old
kitsch.
"It has become a kind of
game, to see how many awful
old things we can buy," one
said. "They are awful but won-
derful. Even the garbage of old
times can bring back memories
—some horrible memories, but
some sweet ones also."

Man Held in Slaying of 2
FALL RIVER, Mass., Aug. 15
(AP) — A Fall River man, Paul
Monast, 34 years old, has been
arrested for the slaying of his
father and brother, who ap-
parently died today from blows
from a hatchet, the police said.
The victims were identified as
Calixte Monast, 71, and his son,
Lionel, 45.

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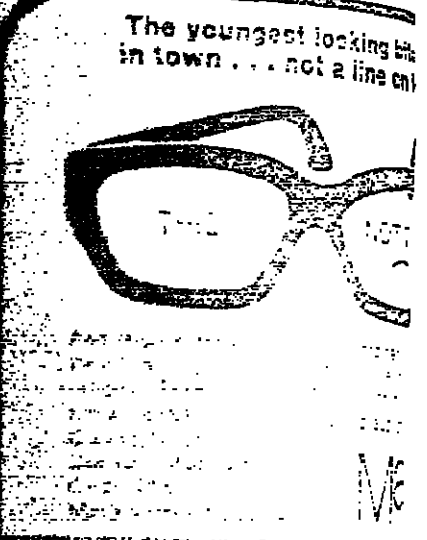
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Guadeloupe Eruption Expected; 72,000 Are Being Evacuated

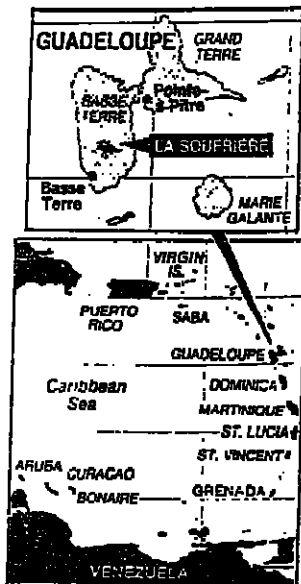
Continued From Page 1, Col. 2

ries. A month ago the volcano began to send forth showers of stones, ash, gases and steam, and 25,000 people fled the area but returned within a week. Last Thursday, however, the volcanic activity intensified, and 30,000 people were ordered out of three towns yesterday.

New Ash Expelled

The total evacuation of the seven communities in the area was announced after Michael Feuillard, director of the Globe Laboratory near the foot of the volcano, said that the presence of new ash in the vapor being expelled meant it was coming from much deeper in the earth than it had before.

Families carrying bundles crowded into cars and buses, which fought for position on the narrow two-lane highway that leads out of the mountain zone north to Guadeloupe's largest city, Pointe-à-Pitre. A large French vessel waited at the dock in Basse-Terre, the island's capital and one of the seven communities in the danger zone, to carry those without cars to Pointe-à-Pitre. A French expert on volcanoes, Haroun Tazieff, said in July that the activity then was "just smoke emissions." But



The New York Times/Aug. 14, 1976

now he said: "We're into a molten phase, which means that we've found fresh magma or molten rock in the volcanic dust. That proves the magma is rising."

French officials ordered a national disaster plan put into effect for Guadeloupe, which is an overseas department of France, and sent a special team of 164 firefighters.

AEGEAN SURVEY SHIP RETURNS TO TURKEY

EMIR, Turkey, Aug. 15 (AP)—The Turkish oil survey ship Sismik-1 returned here today after its controversial exploration of the Aegean Sea. Throngs lined the waterfront, a band played martial music, and sheep were sacrificed as the ship dropped anchor.

Its voyage provoked a dispute between Turkey and Greece. Greece appealed to the United Nations Security Council and to the International Court of Justice for help in solving the quarrel over oil rights in the Aegean.

The ship left July 23 from Istanbul for the second of three planned exploratory voyages.

The welcoming ceremony was attended by Energy Minister Selahattin Kilic, Transportation Minister Nahit Menteser

and the commander of the Aegean Army, Gen. Turgut Sunalp.

Mr. Kilic said that the vessel would "start the third round of seismic studies in a short time," but gave no exact date. The ship is rigged for oil exploration but Turkish authorities say the ship's mission was scientific.

Shah Frees 307 From Jail

TEHERAN, Iran, Aug. 15 (AP)—Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi has granted amnesty to 307 prisoners convicted by army courts to mark the 50th anniversary of the Pahlavi dynasty, a spokesman for the courts announced today. No details were given on the released prisoners, but terrorists, saboteurs and armed robbers are among those tried by military courts.

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Band leg brief	3/2.99 3/2.39

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The New York Times

Not Since 1884 as an Incumbent has Been So in Peril

By R. W. APPLE JR.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—Not since 1884 has an incumbent President come as close to repudiation as Gerald Rudolph Ford in Kansas City this week.

He wins the nomination by a margin, as seems likely, or by Ronald Reagan, Mr. Ford demonstrated startling political weakness—weakness far greater exhibited by Harry S. Truman Lyndon B. Johnson in 1964 decided not to seek re-election.

The President get into such a straits that he has to be re-elected. R. Keach of the University of North Carolina argues that there are two explanations: Mr. Ford's record on the Presidency, and Mr. Ford's lack of a strong vice-presidential pick.

Mr. Ford never been selected by a party convention as a candidate for President or Vice President. Mr. Keach says in a paper written next month of the American Political Science Association, "Not only has he been chosen for such an office, but he has been chosen by a President who was disgraced by another President."

Reagan was surely the most formidable challenger to the incumbent since President Truman. In terms of popularity in the party and ability to attract voters, no Republican in 1976 has a more formidable opponent as Mr. Ford.

Remarkably close contest for the Republican nomination can best be described, in the context of the best challenger to an incumbent since former President Truman against President Taft in 1912, as the weakest electoral claim since 1884.

As the strategic picture when the campaign begins in New Hampshire in January, and that was the strategic picture when the delegates arrived in Kansas City. All the jet flights, all the flights of oratory, all the sudden surges and near-collapses and comebacks, all the victories and defeats, served only to confirm the initial reality.

The President won the first three tests—in New Hampshire, Florida and Illinois—and it appeared that Mr. Reagan would have to withdraw. But the Californian then arrived on the more hospitable ground of North Carolina, where he made two important changes in his campaign style. At the urging of Tom Ellis, a canny Raleigh lawyer, he turned to the heavy use of television, capitalizing on his experience as an actor, and he began savaging Mr. Ford's record, particularly in foreign policy. The result was a victory that kept his campaign alive.

There followed a series of important Reagan victories—in Texas, where he stunned the Ford camp by sweeping all 100 delegates; in Indiana, where he demonstrated strength in the Northern industrial states; in Nebraska, where he showed farm-belt appeal. But the President hung grimly on, and Mr. Reagan never quite scored the knockout blow that he needed to win.

The decisive victory eluded him in Michigan, Mr. Ford's home state; in Ohio, where he made only a token campaign in the last few days, and elsewhere. His sweeps in Texas and in California kept him close to the President in the delegate count, and he ended up by winning more total primary votes than Mr. Ford.

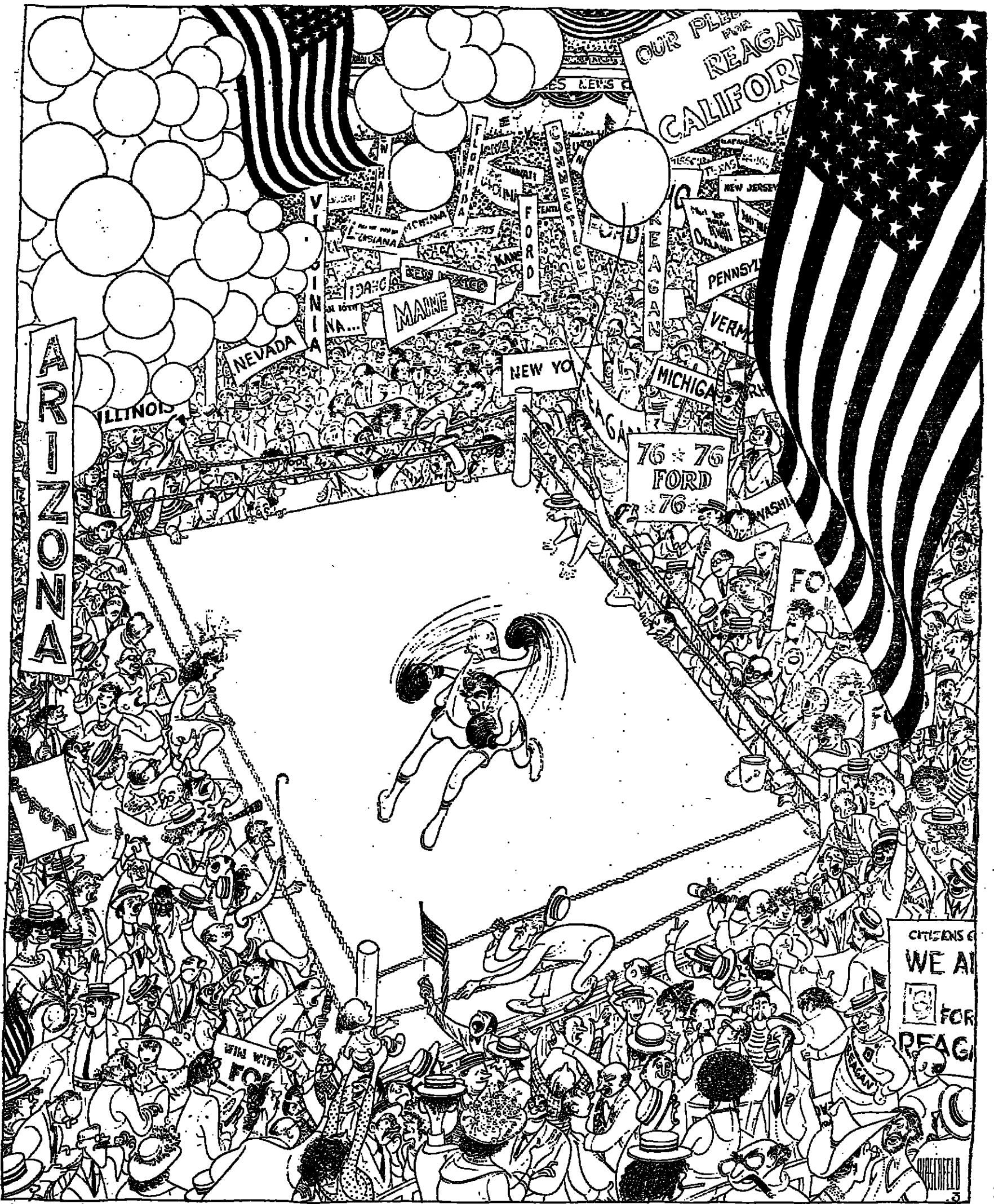
Husbanding his funds for use elsewhere, Mr. Reagan skipped the primaries in four of the 10 largest states (New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts and Pennsylvania) and made limited efforts in two others (Ohio and Michigan). Had he won 25 delegates each in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—certainly a modest goal—he would now be the favorite.

As it is, Mr. Reagan's strength is concentrated in the South and West; Mr. Ford's in the East and Midwest—a different alignment from that along which the Republicans have historically split, with Midwest opposing East. Until recently, a candidate whose base included neither the East nor the Midwest would have been hopelessly outnumbered.

But the explosive growth of the Sun-belt states, the dramatic improvement in Republican fortunes in the South and a Republican apportionment system that favors the smaller states have combined to alter the political arithmetic in favor of former Governor Reagan.

In the South and West, and in some states of the agricultural rather than industrial Midwest, the conservative gospel preached by Mr. Reagan had a far broader appeal than Mr. Ford's.

Continued on Page 14



The G.O.P.: All Wings and No Body

By CHRISTOPHER LYDON

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—The Republican Party was the "moon" in the political "sun" when Samuel Lubell called it "The Future of American Politics."

It was 25 years ago, and the party waxed briefly in the Eisenhower era, but it has been waning since then. It is the "half-party" of a political scientist, Nelson A. Rockefeller, who calls it a "one-and-a-half-party."

It will be the only party in the country, as the late Senator J. William Fulbright wrote last year, "all wings and no body."

Republican wingism is some help in the present-day struggle for the party's survival through the party's narrowly divided convention. It accounts, though, for the fact that Mr. Ford and his opposi-

tioner, Ronald Reagan, both call themselves conservatives.

It doesn't explain why Senator Barry Goldwater, the paladin of the old New Right, is supporting Mr. Ford, as is Clark Reed of Mississippi, the leading edge for the last decade of the Southern right wing.

It also ignores the interesting point that as recently as the 1968 convention there were three wings in the Grand Old Party—Mr. Reagan's on the right, Nelson Rockefeller's on the left and Richard Nixon's in the center—and that this year's combination, by and large, of center and left for Mr. Ford has not been enough to dominate clearly the resurgent Reaganites.

Geographic Factor
Geography is another factor but partial guide to what is happening to the Republican Party. Scanning the continental United States from the Kansas City stockyards, where the Republicans pick a Presidential ticket this week, the map

is strikingly simple: To the north and east, excepting only Missouri and Indiana, President Ford controls 21 state delegations and the District of Columbia; sweeping clockwise, however, over the South, the Southwest and North again, Mr. Reagan has everything but Florida, Oregon and North Dakota.

The impression of sharply drawn regional lines conflicts, in turn, with the fact that so many established Republican leaders or either wing within the Reagan region support Mr. Ford. In addition to Mr. Goldwater and Mr. Reed, there are such figures as Gov. James Holshouser of North Carolina, Senator Howard Baker of Tennessee, Senator John Tower of Texas, Senator Pete Domenici of New Mexico, Representative John J. Rhodes of Arizona, Senator Jake Garn of Utah and Gov. Daniel J. Evans of Washington.

Better than it fits patterns of regionalism or ideological wingism, the Republican contest suggests the collision of a movement and an establishment. It

seems less a battle of ideologies than a difference about the value of ideology in practical politics. Over-all it represents not so much a conflict of sectional interests as it does a struggle between places that have some lingering Republican organization and other places where the Republican Party has never taken firm hold or has lost what it had.

It is significant that the states supporting Mr. Ford at this convention account for two-thirds of the Republican membership in the House of Representatives. In that sense, the drama being played out at Kansas City is not a split in the party but a takeover bid by inspired outsiders who feel, like the American commander in the Vietnam village, that they may have to destroy the G.O.P. in order to save it.

The question for the party is akin to the puzzle about what happens when an irresistible force meets an immovable object.

The irresistible force in this collision is the exuberant and relatively fresh—if not exactly youthful—militancy of the Reagan conservatives. What they lack in local power bases (the only governors in their ranks are Meldrim Thomson Jr. of New Hampshire and James Edwards of South Carolina) they have made up in the cohesive strength of a few dramatic national issues, from abortion to the Panama Canal.

Though they are a minority of that minority of the electorate that calls itself Republican, they draw strength from outside the party, as Mr. Reagan demonstrated in primary states—Indiana and Texas, for example—where non-Republicans could cross over to vote for him. The fact that they have virtually tied the score in national convention delegates while Mr. Ford runs nearly 2-to-1 ahead of Mr. Reagan in the latest Gallup Poll hints at the superiority of their leadership and tactical skill.

The immovable object, on the other hand, the establishment in the confrontation here, is the aging, varied, perennially fragile band of Republican officeholders. Their numbers have been shrinking lately—down after the Watergate

Harry Truman's Town Has Gotten Up to Date

By B. DRUMMOND AYRES JR.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—This is a Democratic city, Harry Truman's town.

But suddenly Republicans are swarming all over the place, 20,000 of them in search of a Presidential nominee. They have even invaded the burnished mahogany lobby of the famed old Radisson-Muehlebach Hotel, Mr. Truman's "Midwest White House." Sam Harris, a bellhop there since the Truman days, thinks the late President would give 'em hell if he were still around.

"He wouldn't like it," Mr. Harris says. In that case, Mr. Truman would apparently be in the minority hereabouts. Many Kansas City residents, Democrats and Republicans alike, see the 1976 Republican National Convention, which opens here tomorrow, as a golden opportunity to show off the urban renaissance that has taken place here in recent years as new blood has moved in and the city has refurbished.

Citizens of every political persuasion want to lay to rest for all time the longstanding myth that Kansas City is an isolated cow town with a highly developed inferiority complex. That desire was the main force behind the city's strong bid to be chosen the 1976 convention site.

The Mayor, a staunch Democrat named Charles B. Wheeler Jr., is confident that the myth can be dispatched. "They'll love us," he says of the convention delegates, reporters and guests.

The sense of civic pride is so great in Kansas City these days that more than 2,000 residents are doing volunteer work to guarantee that convention visitors enjoy themselves.

"A lot of the volunteers are Democrats," says Mariann Tow, their coordinator. "This may be a Republican convention, but what happens to Kansas City is equally important. This is our big chance to show what we're really got."

information booths in delegate hotels or acting as tour guides. A number are throwing parties for entire delegations. And several dozen have taken in embarrassing shortage of quality hotel rooms.

What generates such civic enthusiasm is apparently the tremendous change Kansas City has seen in recent years. There are still some major problems around, among them white flight from the downtown, spreading black slums, a deteriorating public school system and too many strips of fast-food stores.

But the city has acquired a forward momentum since 1970 as a result of the completion of an airport, interstate highway links, soaring office buildings and sprawling industrial plants valued in all at more than \$5 billion. Further, the city's isolation in the middle of the farm belt has suddenly become an asset in a world beset by food shortages.

"God and geography have been good to us," says Mayor Wheeler.

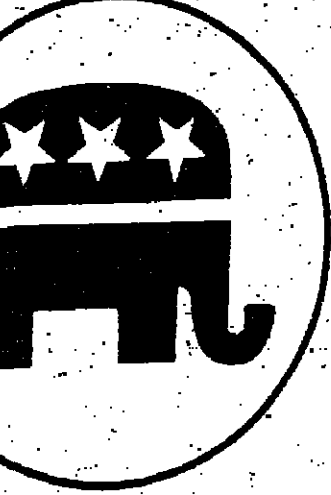
Almost half a million people now live in Kansas City proper. A million or so more live in a score of contiguous suburbs and cities, among them Kansas City, Kan., just across the Missouri River.

The metropolitan area, which started out 150 years ago as a one-cabin stopping off point on the road west, is now among the 30 most populous in the United States.

Agribusiness is still king in Kansas City—especially with the high prices of grain and beef—but more and more Kansas Cityans are becoming involved in other business fields, among them auto assembly, warehousing, regional distribution and clothing production.

The Kansas City of 1976 bears almost no resemblance to the one in which Democrats met in 1900 to nominate William Jennings Bryan, who would run against William McKinley, the eventual winner. There was dust in the streets then, along with steers and cowboys and maybe even tumbleweed.

Today, Kansas City still has some



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Some Faces on the Convention Podium



John J. Rhodes

Permanent chairman of convention . . . 59-year-old House minority leader . . . maintains close ties to President Ford, whom he succeeded in 1973 as ranking House Republican in the party's smoothest such transition in 35 years . . . an 11-term member of Congress from Arizona . . . chairman of the Republican Platform Committee in 1972 . . . chaired the House Republican Policy Committee from 1965 to 1973 . . . fought early efforts for impeachment but finally called for the resignation of President Nixon in 1974 . . . supported Federal action to prevent a New York

default in 1975 . . . early this year his name headed a "dirty dozen" list of House members, a rating based on voting records on ecological issues published by Environmental Action Inc., a lobbying group . . . was floor manager for fellow Arizonaan, Barry Goldwater, in latter's successful convention fight in 1964 for the Presidential nomination . . . member of the House Appropriations Committee . . . has also served on Education and Labor and Interior and Insular Affairs committees between 1953 and 1959 . . . a 1938 graduate of Kansas State University, received law degree from Harvard Law School in 1941.

Howard H. Baker Jr.

Senator from Tennessee . . . keynote speaker at the convention . . . was thrust into the national spotlight at the Senate Watergate hearings in 1973 as the incisive, sometimes sarcastic interrogator seeking the "whys" of Watergate wrongdoing . . . considered a possible running



mate for President Ford . . . born Nov. 15, 1925, into a family long active in politics . . . had a brief tour of World War II duty on a PT boat in the South Pacific . . . received a law degree from the University of Tennessee in 1949 and became a criminal lawyer in a firm founded by his grandfather . . . in 1964, shunning almost certain succession to his father's seat in the House, ran instead, unsuccessfully, for the Senate seat vacated by the death of Estes Kefauver in 1963 . . . ran for the Senate again in 1966 and won, becoming the first popularly elected Republican Senator in Tennessee's history . . . narrowly defeated in 1969 by Senator Hugh Scott for the post of Senate minority leader, to succeed Mr. Baker's father-in-law, the late Everett McKinley Dirksen . . . re-elected to the Senate in 1972 . . . calls himself a "moderate to moderate-conservative" . . . often retreats to the darkroom in pursuit of his longtime hobby, photography . . . he and his wife, the former Joy Dirksen, married in 1951, have two children.



Robert D. Ray

Iowa's first fourth-term Governor is chairman of Republican Platform Committee . . . recently completed term as chairman of National Governors Conference . . . 47-year-old native of Des Moines, where he played basketball, football and tennis in high school . . . served in the Army in Japan after graduation from high school in 1946 . . . graduate of Drake University, 1952, and its law school, 1954 . . . started practice as trial lawyer . . . was elected party's state chairman in 1963 . . . at 1964 convention supported

William Scranton against Barry Goldwater, but worked for Goldwater in fall campaign, in which Democratic swept state . . . rebuilt GAO organization, which in 1961 recaptured majorities in state offices, House delegation in Washington and state House of Representatives . . . in 1968, won party nomination for Governor over two opponents after suffering broken ankle in airplane crash during primary campaign . . . favors abortion, Equal Rights Amendment, opposes death penalty, doesn't smoke or drink.

Mary Louise Smith

Republican national chairman . . . with 27 years of Republican experience, she is the first woman and fourth Iowan to hold the position . . . elected unanimously to the chairmanship in 1974 after serving as committee co-chairman . . . has been Iowa's national committee-woman since 1964 . . . was Barry Goldwater's Iowa campaign manager in his 1964 Presidential campaign . . . a Nixon delegate in 1968 . . . served on the committee on arrangements and platform committee at the last two conventions . . . was vice chairman of the party's Mid-



die West Region Conference and in 1972 was co-chairman of the Iowa Committee for Re-election of the President and national co-chairman of the physicians committee for the Presidential campaign . . . the 61-year-old native of Eddyville, Iowa, began her career in grass-roots politics . . . active in the local Community Chest, the Board of Education and served as chairman of the Iowa Commission for the Blind in 1962 . . . a 1935 graduate of the University of Iowa in social work administration . . . is married to Dr. Elmer M. Smith, a physician, and has three children and five grandchildren.

Mary Crisp

As secretary of the convention, she will call the roll . . . national Republican committee-woman from Arizona since 1972 . . . Phoenix resident . . . 52 years old . . . strong supporter of President Ford . . . favors ratification of Equal Rights Amendment, but

has ceased active campaigning for it after deciding it was "a futile exercise for me" because of strong opposition from conservatives in party . . . graduate student at Arizona State University, preparing to write master's thesis in political science, probably on the subject of the House minority leader, John Rhodes, a friend worked in 1964 Presidential campaign of Senator Barry Goldwater . . . delegate to 1972 Republican convention, where she served on platform committee . . . mother of three children, married to Dr. William Crisp . . . has been involved in charitable work and lectured on politics to university classes in Arizona . . . will visit China in October with 20 women from Arizona . . . native of Allentown, Pa., graduate of Oberlin College in 1946 . . . attributes political involvement to realization that government "directs every aspect of our lives" and active party involvement "strengthens the political system."



Kent B. McGough

Chairman of the rules committee at the convention . . . Ohio Republican chairman since May 1973 . . . A Ford delegate and member of an advisory committee working on the President's campaign . . . has lived all his life in Lima, an industrial city of 53,000 in northwest Ohio that says it is the world's largest producer of ambulances and hearses . . . born July 20, 1917 . . . name is pronounced mug-YOU . . . Graduated from Miami University of Ohio in 1939 with degrees in economics and political science . . . Army veteran of World War II . . . in 1946, opened a general insurance agency in Lima with a younger brother . . . agency still in operation



. . . persuaded Ohio Republican Party's ruling committee to endorse President Ford for election in July 1975, a first party to do so . . . his stewardship, party control of both houses of Legislature for the first time since 1960, but retained control of the Governor's elected mayors in five state's eight largest and in state's 23 Congressional districts sent publications to House standing suffered when he lost a con-re-election to state ruling committee to gain supporter . . . fee's rules prohibit nonmember from being man, but were changed to allow him to continue has been a delegate of state to every con since 1964.



Robert J. Dole

Senator from Kansas . . . temporary chairman of convention . . . outspoken, aggressively conservative partisan politician . . . elected chairman of Republican National Committee in 1971, but resigned in 1973 . . . born July 22, 1921, in Russell, Kan. . . an Army platoon leader in World War II, received Bronze Star and Purple Heart after suffering severe wounds that cost him the use of his right arm . . . graduated from University of Arizona and received law degree magna cum laude in 1951 from Washburn University in Kansas . . . served in Kansas Legislature 1951-53 and then had four terms as prosecu-

ing attorney for Russell County . . . member of the House, 1960-68, and elected to the Senate in 1968 after Frank Carlson resigned . . . on Senate floor, lashed out frequently against liberals and moderates who opposed Nixon Administration programs . . . re-elected to a second term in 1974 after a stiff fight that focused on his Nixon ties . . . voted against the Equal Employment Opportunity Act in 1966, but considers himself pro-civil rights, urging party to make itself more attractive to blacks . . . ranking Republican on the Senate Agriculture Committee . . . divorced from his first wife in 1972, he married Elizabeth Hanford, a Federal Trade Commissioner, in December 1975.



John McDonald

Chairman of Republican convention's contest committee, which puts him in line to become chairman of credentials committee should challenges arise . . . became party's national committee-man from Iowa last year after six years as state chairman . . . born Feb. 18, 1924, in Lorimer, in southwest Iowa . . . attended Simpson College until he enlisted in Army Air Force in October 1942 . . . after discharge, entered Drake University Law School and graduated in 1948 . . . started practice in Dallas Center, county seat of Dallas

County . . . began political career as precinct chairman near Dallas County, advanced county chairman and district chairman before becoming state chairman in 1969 national convention de in 1964, supported W Scranton over Barry water, saying he feared . . . on local office v . . . member board of v of Air Force Academy which has been appoint President Ford, whom b ports . . . has lectured politics at Universit Texas and helped i seminar for state pc chairman at Harvard.

Republicans Unable to Avoid the Symbols of Watergate

By JAMES M. NAUGHTON

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—They've gone about as far as they could go. San Clemente is 1,589 miles west, Washington is 1,043 miles east. Still the Republicans cannot elude the symbols, at opposite ends of the continent, of the memory they came to the heartland hoping to erase. Former President Richard M. Nixon's exile on the Pacific Coast and the Watergate office complex on the edge of the Potomac River constitute not so much geographic as spiritual bounds around a Republican Party struggling to break free. "Most delegates have closed their eyes and hoped Watergate is behind them," said a strategist for one of the rivals for

proceedings, to be superfluous. Try as they might, the Republicans can hardly help but bring on pangs of self-inflicted rue. The campaign provides a succession of unpleasant Republican anniversaries. The opening convention ceremonies tomorrow will take place one week after the second anniversary of Mr. Nixon's unprecedented resignation from the Presidency. Friday, the day the Republicans begin leaving Kansas City, will mark the second anniversary of Mr. Ford's nomination of Nelson A. Rockefeller to be the third Republican Vice President in 13 months. Sept. 8 will mark the second anniversary of Mr. Ford's grant of "a full, free and absolute pardon unto Richard Nixon." Oct. 10 will be the third anniversary of the resignation in disgrace of former Vice President Spiro T. Agnew. And scarcely two weeks before the national elections, on Oct. 20, will occur the third anniversary of Mr. Nixon's so-called "Saturday Night Massacre."

Mr. Ford said when he assumed office precipitately on Aug. 9, 1974. A month later he explained his pardon proclamation by saying in part that the tragedy of Watergate "can go on and on, or someone must write the end to it." Yet for the Republican Party, at least, the bad dream seems a recurring one, and if a final chapter has been written it does not seem to have been convincingly circled. In their efforts to date to keep Watergate at the forefront of public consciousness, Mr. Carter and Mr. Mondale appear to have developed a sort of good guy-bad guy style. Mr. Carter said in an interview earlier this month that it was fair to saddle Mr. Ford with Mr. Nixon's image, "not the dishonesty and the disgrace of Nixon but the continuation of Nixon's policies."

Mr. Mondale said he felt it incumbent to keep raising the "worst political scandal in our history" because that might help keep pressure on the Government to produce political reforms. Should Mr. Reagan win the nomination here he can be expected to mount counteroffensive against the Democratic ticket. Mr. Reagan merely "defended Nixon until Nixon resigned," said Lyn Nofziger, the former California Governor's convention director. "If you presume a man is innocent until otherwise indicated, we don't think that's a drawback," he added. Moreover, Mr. Nofziger said, "if Carter can stick us with the Nixon-Ford Administration we'll stick him with the Democratic Congress."

Mr. Ford's candidacy, if endorsed by the Republican convention, will face more complex Watergate problems. He is the direct and chosen heir to Mr. Nixon. Some of Mr. Ford's strategists have counseled him to select a running mate—such as Mr. Richardson or Senator Baker—whose image as a Watergate investigator would help to blunt any Watergate attacks. Strategic Error Seen One Republican strategist expresses private hope that, by focusing on Watergate, "Jimmy Carter may outsmart himself." "He goes around preaching 'compassion' while Mondale kicks a fallen President," the party official said. "I'm not sure the American people want to kick Nixon around any more. His wife just recently got out of the hospital." Mr. Ford's tactic, his advisers said,

would be to continue stressing pain that he had managed public trust in the White House approach should not suffice. dent would meet the issue he a campaign address. "He's got to dehusk it to som said a Ford campaign aide. "dent can make a good case pardon was correct, that he to attack economic and diplom- jems because we were no l preoccupied with Nixon." At least for the next several Kansas City, however, the party to spend considerable time try regard the disgraced former . The convention is the first u jicans have held in Kansas C they nominated a President in they also would just as soon l was Herbert Hoover.

If the scandal is not really behind them, says a strategist for one contender, the delegates will simply act as though it is

the party's Presidential nomination. "If not, we'll act as though it is," he added. The desire to be myopic is strong. One senior White House official said the other day that he did not expect the Nixon pardon to figure significantly in either the convention or the election campaign. "It's one thing to disagree with President Ford for pardoning Nixon, which a lot of people do," said the wistful aide. "But I don't think the Democrats can get away with questioning his motives." Mr. Nixon was deliberately excluded from the guest list at the Kansas City convention, the first of his party that he will have missed in three decades. Nor is anyone apt to mention from the rostrum of Kemper Arena here the burglary that took place four years ago last month at Watergate. But the scandal that since has plagued the Republicans may not be easily blinked away. The Democratic ticket of Jimmy Carter and Walter F. Mondale stands prepared to remind anyone who may have been cloistered for the last few years what happened during the Watergate era. Mr. Carter has already begun referring to the "Nixon-Ford Administration" and Senator Mondale has called Watergate "one of the most important of all issues this election year." The Democrats' reminders seem, especially amid the Kansas City convention

John Dean, Reporter As if all that were not enough to impose on the Republicans, Rolling Stone magazine has assigned as its chronicler of the convention John W. Dean 3d, the former White House legal counsel whose testimony to Congress and the courts began the unraveling of the Nixon Presidency. Seated in the ABC News television booth above the convention floor will be another guest commentator, Senator George McGovern, the Democrat who lost the Watergate election to Mr. Nixon. Mr. Dean and Senator McGovern will exhibit remarkable restraint if either fails to call attention to the backgrounds of the convention's leading personalities. President Ford is not alone in the effort to dissipate the Watergate cloud. Ronald Reagan, his challenger for the Presidential nomination, defended Mr. Nixon to the end. Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., the convention keynote, was the member of the Senate Watergate committee who kept asking through the summer of 1973 what Mr. Nixon knew and when he learned it. Baker on Ford's List Mr. Baker is one of those on President Ford's list of prospective running mates. So is Commerce Secretary Elliot L. Richardson, who was the Attorney General until Mr. Nixon dismissed him for refusing to dismiss the original special prosecutor. So is John B. Connally, the former Texas Governor and Treasury Secretary, who still is trying to explain why he recommended that Mr. Nixon burn the Watergate tape recordings. Three of the convention delegates, Representatives Paul Findley and Thomas F. Rallsback of Illinois and William S. Cohen of Maine, are spearheading efforts to dissuade Mr. Ford, if he wins the nomination, from selecting Mr. Connally as a ticket mate. "Our long national nightmare is over,"

For 92 Years, No Incumbent Faced Such Peril

Continued from Page 13

most equally conservative but far less fervent message. Mr. Reagan made skillful use in those states of trigger issues—that is, relatively narrow topics that suggest far broader ones. Perhaps the best example of 1976 was the Panama Canal, which seemed to evoke for many conservative voters a whole series of images, not least the American humiliation in Vietnam. All of this was delivered, in person and on television, with the zest and practiced humor, the earnestness and silky ease of a polished performer. It was in sharp contrast to Mr. Ford's rather wooden demeanor and his tendency to be thrown constantly on the defensive. As the President himself commented in an interview not long ago, his campaign did a poor job of selling his accomplishments. In part, of course, that was his own fault; in part it was the result of a curious inability of his Administration and his campaign committee to work in tandem. Almost every week, there was a decision somewhere in the Administration for which the political consequences had evidently not been weighed with much care. One of the President's most serious problems was in finding the proper way to use the powers of incumbency. All year long, his advisers debated the question, one they never completely resolved. So during the campaign, the nation was shown several Gerald Fords: Ford the sugar daddy, handing out Federal projects in New Hampshire and Florida like a ward boss distributing Christmas turkeys; Ford the frantic campaigner, dashing from state to state to implore his party not to reject him; Ford the leader, eschewing campaigning

in an effort to appear more "Presidential," and finally Ford the one-on-one man, inviting individual delegates to the White House to try to persuade them, sometimes giving one obscure delegate more of his time in one day than he gives in an entire year to the ambassador from a middle-sized country. Somehow—perhaps because the electorate had no emotional investment in Mr. Ford, never having voted for him in the past—none of the approaches seemed to work. Despite such appur-

nances of office as Air Force One, he seemed a candidate like all the others, not, in Richard Nixon's phrase, the leader of the Western world. The politicians gave him his due, lining up behind his candidacy in the best regular Republican tradition, but the voters did not. The result will be evident on the floor this week: in the Reagan delegations, there is scarcely a familiar face, but in the Ford delegations, senators and governors and mayors abound. It has been a campaign, and it will

be a convention, of the "ins" "outs." Like Jimmy Carter on the Democratic side, Mr. Reagan has led from the nation's weariness. Unlike Mr. Carter, he will fall a tiny bit short of storming his party's citadel. In the end, as Mr. Keach in his paper, the lesson of the Republican contest may well incumbency—however thread cloak, however carefully used asset of extraordinary importa



Ronald Reagan The Hollywood training shows



President Ford The delivery is low key

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Guide for Convention Watchers

It will be unlike any Republican convention you ever watched. It will be full of passions, conflict, and suspense. It will be a Democratic lovefest.

The Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey and West Virginia delegations, which will be holding caucuses, are signs of a Reagan breakthrough.

This will probably be the vote. In addition, the Reaganites will mount a secondary effort to defeat a rule that would require strict adherence to state laws on the Presidential roll-call.

of his party's most gifted orators and who is believed to be high on the President's running-mate list.

12. The question is which way the eight uncommitted delegates will jump. The answer could suggest a trend and influence later votes.

Today

In a single exception, all the action will take place away from the convention floor. The exception is the key address by Senator Howard H. P. Brown, who would like to be Vice-Presidential nominee.

In all likelihood, some of the convention's most dramatic developments will occur tomorrow. Both the platform and the rules will be debated, and Mr. Reagan is expected to seize on one or more questions in search of an early victory over President Ford.

Whatever the issues, the voting will give some clue to the allegiance of the doubtful delegations. If Mr. Ford falls below 15 votes in Mississippi, below 130 in New York, or below 85 in Pennsylvania, his candidacy is in trouble.

The Presidential roll-call. If the Reagan forces have managed to defeat the so-called "justice rule"—the one dealing with adherence to state laws on voting—delegates pledged to Mr. Ford but favorable to Mr. Reagan may attempt to abstain.

Thursday

If Mr. Ford is the winner, he will probably announce his Vice-Presidential choice Thursday morning, and it is possible that the announcement will precipitate a fight Thursday evening.

If Mr. Reagan wins, there may be an attempt by conservatives to impose someone other than Senator Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania on him. Such an effort would have a slightly better chance of success.

The show will close with speeches by the nominees and the obligatory hoopla.

R. W. APPLE JR.

TV Schedule

The only television network that has announced full gavel-to-gavel coverage of the Republican National Convention is NBC.

Both NBC and CBS planned to begin their television broadcasts at 11:30 A.M. today to cover the only morning session of the convention.

ABC is again offering a mix of videotaped highlights and live reports from the convention floor.

Robert D. Roy

Mr. Roy's first... recently completed... as chairman of National Governors Conference...



Keeping Track

The Republican National Convention will choose the party's Presidential nominee on Wednesday night. The comments below are based on primary results and Times estimates.

State	Number of Delegates	Ford	Reagan	Comments
ALABAMA	37			Reagan won all 37 in primary
ALASKA	19			At least 17 back Ford
ARIZONA	29			Despite Goldwater, mostly for Reagan
KANSAS	27			Primary gave Reagan 17, Ford 10
ARIZONA	167			Reagan home state gives him 167
ARIZONA	31			At least 25 for Reagan
ARIZONA	35			A 100% Ford delegation
ARIZONA	17			Ford has all but a few
ARIZONA	14			Another all-Ford group
ARIZONA	66			Ford 43, Reagan 23
ARIZONA	48			Reagan won all 48 in primary
ARIZONA	4			Ford picks up all 4
ARIZONA	19			No fewer than 15 for Ford
ARIZONA	21			Reagan 17, Ford 4
ARIZONA	101			Ford adds at least 81
ARIZONA	54			Primary gave Reagan 45, Ford 9
ARIZONA	36			Just about an even split
ARIZONA	34			Ford has at least 29
ARIZONA	37			Primary gave Ford 19, Reagan 18
ARIZONA	41			Reagan gets about 36
ARIZONA	20			Mostly Ford, at least 15
ARIZONA	43			Ford won all 43 in primary
ARIZONA	43			Primary gave Ford 28, Reagan 15
ARIZONA	84			Ford 55, Reagan 29
ARIZONA	42			Heavily Ford; at least 32
ARIZONA	30			Key state; shift could aid Ford
ARIZONA	49			Reagan has most, at least 29
ARIZONA	20			Reagan won all in primary
ARIZONA	25			18 for Reagan, 7 for Ford
ARIZONA	18			Reagan gets 13, Ford 5
ARIZONA	21			Primary gave Ford 18, Reagan 3
ARIZONA	67			Ford picks up at least 60
ARIZONA	21			Every delegate for Reagan
ARIZONA	154			Ford's biggest bloc; at least 129
ARIZONA	54			Reagan won narrow victory, his first
ARIZONA	18			Mostly Ford, at least 10
ARIZONA	97			Big Ford state, 90 or 91
ARIZONA	36			Another 100% Reagan state
ARIZONA	30			Ford gets 16, Reagan 14
ARIZONA	103			Despite Schweiker, heavily Ford
ARIZONA	8			Ford has all 8 votes
ARIZONA	19			Every delegate is for Ford
ARIZONA	36			Mostly Reagan; at least 24
ARIZONA	20			11 for Reagan, 9 for Ford
ARIZONA	43			Reagan gets 22, Ford 21
ARIZONA	100			Every vote is for Reagan
ARIZONA	20			20 more for Reagan
ARIZONA	18			Ford gets all 18
ARIZONA	51			At least 34 favor Reagan
ARIZONA	4			Four more votes for Ford
ARIZONA	38			31 for Reagan, 7 for Ford
ARIZONA	28			Closely divided, closely watched
ARIZONA	45			Ford won all 45 in primary
ARIZONA	17			Most for Reagan, but how many?
ARIZONA	2,259			

Watergate

Such Per



Kemper Arena: Ordinary Inside, Unique Outside

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—The 1976 Republican National Convention will be held in Kansas City's Kemper Memorial Arena, a two-year-old, \$23 million structure that defies ready architectural description but nevertheless has won major design awards.

The arena, with seats for more than 17,000 delegates, alternates and guests, rises inconspicuously from the downtown river bottoms surrounding the odiferous Kansas City stockyards. It is a snow-white sardine can, overturned and suspended from tubular steel trusses that might be "leftovers from the Alaskan Pipeline."

That, at least, is the way some of the city's promotional literature describes the place. Inside, the arena is considerably more standard in design—an oval sports pit surrounded by rows of blue seats that angle up and back all the way to the juncture of the walls and ceiling. Television viewers will note little difference between the layout in Kemper Arena and that in New York's Madison Square Garden, the scene of last month's Democratic convention. The bunting will be the familiar red, white and blue, and on one side of the floor will be a raised rostrum flanked by huge rectangular boxes with seats and writing desks for scores of reporters.

Seating by Performance Spread out on the floor below the rostrum will be the convention's 2,259 delegates. The state delegations will be seated mainly in accordance with party performance, though there are to be some nods to geography.

For example, Missouri is directly below the rostrum, an obvious geographical placement. But Massachusetts, the only state that Richard Nixon failed to carry in 1972, has been tucked back in the rear of the floor, behind a dozen other delegations and just to the side of a television camera platform that juts up from the center of the convention floor.

Alternate delegates will sit in the first tier of seats above the floor. Successive tiers will be occupied by some of the 6,000 newsmen accredited to the convention and the 10,000 or so "honored guests."

As in Madison Square Garden, the

anchor booths for the major broadcasting networks will be special glass-enclosed boxes placed strategically in the upper reaches of the arena.

Because of the arena's peculiar design, there are no interior columns. The management—the city—boasts there are no bad seats in the house, a bit of bragadoccio that may go unchallenged by basketball buffs but is unlikely to hold up when the honored guest from Oregon finds himself farther from the convention rostrum than the honored guest from Arkansas.

Earlier Meetings Kansas City has played host to political conventions before—the Democrats in 1900, the Republicans in 1928 and a Democratic "mini" convention in 1972. But the 1976 convention is the

first ever held in Kemper Arena, normally the home of the Kansas City Kings of the National Basketball Association and the American Royal Livestock and Horse Show, a major annual exhibition in middle America.

The arena, named for the late R. Crosby Kemper Sr., a Kansas City civic leader and banker, lies about a mile from the center of the downtown business district and the famous old Radisson-Muehlebach Hotel, the main Republican headquarters in coming days but a place better known for its role as Midwest White House for President Harry Truman, a Democrat.

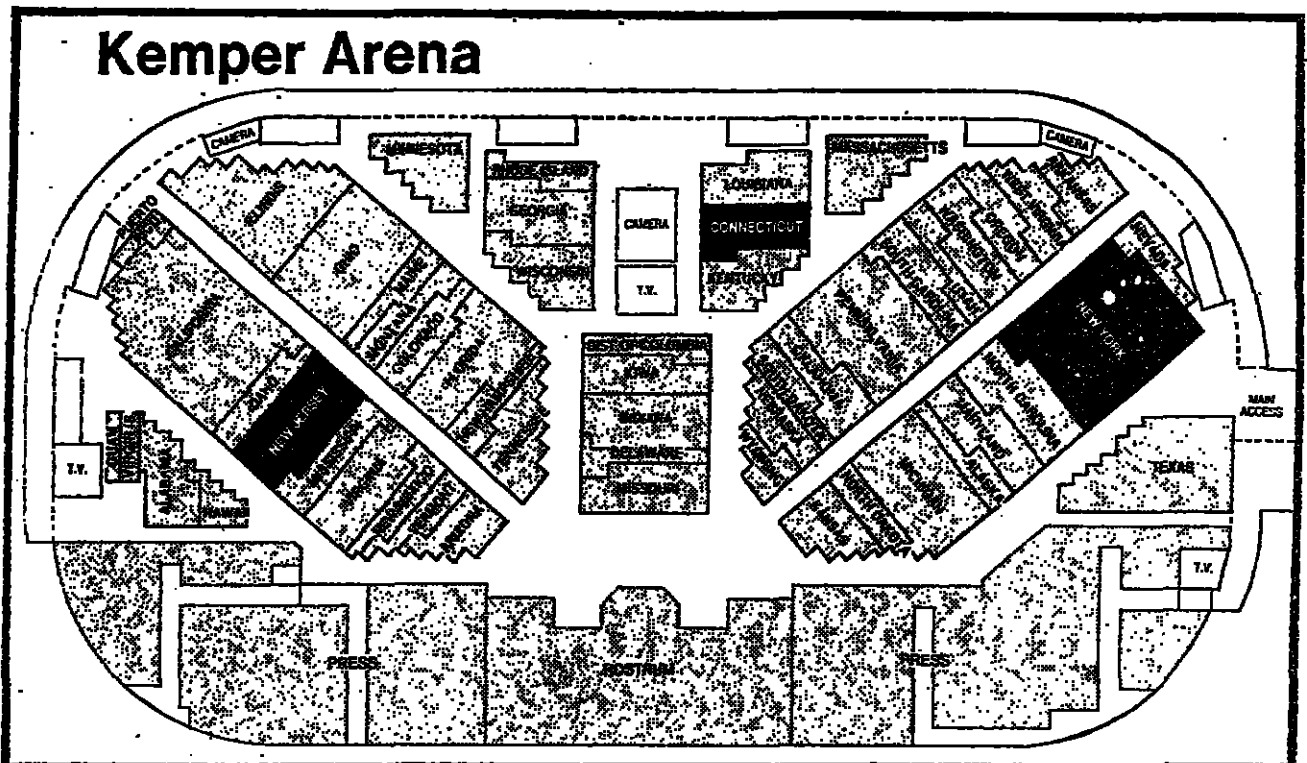
Only two roads lead to the arena from the business district, and there is limited parking space around the hall. To head off traffic jams, convention officials have therefore urged everyone headed

to or from the arena to travel by cab or chartered bus.

Kansas City spent only \$500,000 to prepare the arena and related halls for the convention, about a sixth of what New York spent on the Democrats. Some of the \$500,000 may be recovered. The gavel stand in the arena is a foot-square oak timber 15 feet long. It is stood on end so that it juts up from the floor of the arena to a convenient gaveling height next to the convention chairman's lectern.

After the convention is gavelled to a close, Kansas City's Democratic Mayor, Charles B. Wheeler Jr., will have the log cut into hundreds of pieces that are to be mounted on pewter plaques and sold as convention mementos for \$100 each.

B. DRUMMOND AYRES JR.



The New York Times/Aug. 16, 1976

Both geography and past political performance govern a state delegation's seating assignment

Networks Face an Opportunity—and a Risk

By JOSEPH LELYVELD

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—The last time a national political convention was as closely contested as the gathering of Republican faithful promises to be here this week, there were only 15 million television sets in the land.

The year was 1952, and Dwight D. Eisenhower and Robert A. Taft were the contestants in what was, in fact, the first nationally televised convention. The networks then were just experimenting with their new toys, and few viewers or pundits imagined that these experiments would substantially alter, if not altogether transform, the nature of these quadrennial rituals.

Now, with more than 115 million television sets in the land, shrewd political operatives have tended to conclude that the reality and meaning of a convention can no longer be located inside the arena but only on the tube. Having heard that the medium is the message, they reason that the impression a convention leaves on the impatient and—judge by the ratings—generally turned-off mass audience has as much political significance as the choices it makes.

If Kansas City lives up to its advance billing, it will be a shining example of a throwback to the politics of the pre-electronic era and, paradoxically, one of the best tests the news organizations of the networks have yet had in their competitive jousting and muscle-flexing on convention floors.

Only four years ago in Miami Beach, the Republicans achieved a new high—some would say low—in the art of stage-managing and producing a convention as a television spectacular. Not only the program and speeches but even the precise duration of the "spontaneous" applause closely followed a script that had been prepared long before the delegates convened. In effect, the delegates became studio extras deprived of any power of volition or choice.

Nixon as 'Artist'

The result, Norman Mailer later wrote, was a "new species of TV film" with a technical sophistication that could bear comparison to a film by Jean Luc Godard. In Mr. Mailer's analogy, the director was none other than Richard M. Nixon, who thus merited ironic recognition as a "social engineer" and

even an "artist," as "the Eisenstein of the mediocre and the inert."

As they made themselves over in Jimmy Carter's image at Madison Square Garden last month, the Democrats did not quite go to those lengths, but they had four films—in effect, commercials for the party and its candidate—ready for showing on television. They also had a TV consultant to insure that the convention's themes were simple, direct and broadcast in prime time.

The peculiar happenstance of a real contest in the Republican Party has meant that television consultants have had a diminished role in the production of their show. The obvious problem is that there are at least two potential scripts.

Nevertheless, what one Republican official called "the prime-time factor" dictates that the convention's proceedings will start just after cocktail time on its penultimate and ultimate evenings so that the millions of viewers in Eastern daylight time—an hour ahead of Kansas City—will still be on hand for

the balloting and the acceptance speeches.

Similarly, the likelihood that a potentially bruising platform debate may occur so late Tuesday night that most television viewers will miss it may result less from a quirk in the schedule than a calculation that it might be best for the party, after all, if it were missed.

Film About Ford

If President Ford is the nominee, he will be preceded on television screens across the nation Thursday night by a film of about 15 minutes extolling his achievements in the White House. Mr. Ford's campaign organization thus takes a leaf from the strategy book of Mr. Carter, who was the star of a highly effective promotional film that was shown just before he accepted the Democratic nomination last month.

Ronald Reagan, whose talents on film need not be belabored, spurred a similar "film opportunity" when it was offered to him by the Republican National Committee. If he is successful, the entire

Ford film will end up on the cutting room floor and the convention will remain "live."

The television consultants have not been able to do much about shaping the plot of this production, but they have been attentive to the minor details. It did not take color television to convince the parties that red, white and blue might serve nicely as the colors in the bunting on their platforms.

But ever since color television's emergence, it has been important that the shades of red and blue be selected by experts so that the flesh tones of the nation's leaders are set off to their best advantage. The Republicans take their advice on these matters from the same Madison Avenue concern the Democrats use. It is called TNT Communications, and it provided coaching on the use of teleprompters, wardrobe advice and makeup men for 60 speakers at the Democratic convention.

With fine impartiality, it will be offering the same services in Kansas City this week. "It's a studied thing, it's all backstage," said TNT's president, Nathan Halpern. "The public is never aware that such care is taken."

A Rare Story

As for the network news departments, the Republicans promise them the kind of story they gear up to cover every four years and never really have in this there is peril as well as opportunity—the dangers of misinterpreting a devious strategy in a rules debate or of falling victim to a sensational and carefully planted rumor increase enormously in a closely contested convention.

Still, so long as the outcome can be made to appear uncertain, the ratings should benefit. The networks were said to have been disappointed with the over-all ratings for the Democratic convention. In the average minute, when all three of them were broadcasting from the convention, there were a mere 20 million viewers, according to one calculation, and only 100 million Americans are believed to have watched at all.

The figures may be higher this week, but the Republicans will not be able to derive too much encouragement from such a development. In 1968 and again in 1972, it was the losing party that had the bigger TV audience for its convention.

Program Highlights

- Today, 11:30 A.M.**
 - Welcoming speeches by Mayor Charles B. Wheeler Jr. of Kansas City and Gov. Robert F. Bennett of Kansas.
 - Election of temporary officers.
 - Request for acceptance of temporary rules for the convention.
- Today, 8 P.M.**
 - Address by Vice President Rockefeller.
 - Address by Senator Barry M. Goldwater of Arizona.
 - Keynote address by Senator Howard H. Baker Jr. of Tennessee.
- Tomorrow, 8 P.M.**
 - Report of the Committee on Credentials.
 - Address by John B. Connally, former Secretary of the Treasury.
- Wednesday, 8 P.M.**
 - Address by Senator Jacob K. Javits of New York.
 - Nominations for President of the States.
 - Roll-call for selection of a nominee for President.
- Thursday, 7:30 P.M.**
 - Nominations for Vice President.
 - Roll-call for selection of Vice-Presidential nominee.
 - Acceptance speech of the Vice-Presidential nominee.
 - Acceptance speech of the Presidential nominee.

History Will Offer the Delegates Little Guidance

By JAMES RESTON

Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—The uncommitted delegates here are going to get very little guidance from the historians, for while there has been a factional struggle between moderates and conservatives in most Republican Presidential conventions since 1940, none has been precisely like this year's tussle between President Ford and former Gov. Ronald Reagan of California.

The differences this time are fairly obvious. While no presiding President in this century has been denied his party's nomination if he really fought for it, Gerald Ford has never been elected President or Vice President.

This is something entirely new in American Presidential history and makes more reasonable Governor Reagan's challenge. But it does not remove the widely accepted political rule that denying the nomination to a President weakens the party in power and threatens its defeat.

Only four times in the history of the Republic has a President sought and lost his party's Presidential nomination, and on three of the four occasions the successful challenger consequently lost the election.

In 1852, President Millard Fillmore, a Whig, was defeated for the nomination by Winfield Scott, who in turn lost the election to Franklin Pierce, a Democrat of New Hampshire.

In 1856, President Pierce was defeated for the Democratic nomination by James Buchanan of Pennsylvania, who defeated John C. Fremont for the Presidency. This was the only case in which a candidate not only prevailed over his own President for the nomination but went on to win.

In 1888, President Andrew Johnson lost the nomination to Horatio Seymour, who was then defeated in the election by Ulysses S. Grant.

In 1884, President Chester A. Arthur, a Republican, lost his party's nomination to James G. Blaine, who was then defeated by Grover Cleveland.

Teddy Roosevelt's insurgency in 1912 did not deny William Howard Taft the Republican nomination, but it split the party and lost the election to Woodrow Wilson. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower challenged Robert Taft, the titular leader of the Republicans, in 1952 after a delegate scramble similar to the Ford-Reagan struggle and went on to a spectacular victory, but he was a spectacularly popular military hero and political outsider challenging a prominent Senator, not a President.

No Clear Precedents

So the Republican delegates gathered here have no clear precedents to guide them. They have only their own political commitments and prejudices, and their own judgments about whether Ford or Reagan is more likely to defeat former



The 1952 convention, in which Eisenhower and Taft fought for the nomination, is perhaps most similar to this one

Gov. Jimmy Carter of Georgia, who has the nomination of the "majority" Democratic Party and has demonstrated considerable support among former Republican voters in the South, the border states and the Middle West.

The 1952 Republican convention in Chicago is perhaps more similar to this week's Kansas City convention than any other

of Republican conservatives, who insisted that Governor Dewey had lost twice by being too liberal in 1944 and too mild in 1948.

Beyond this conservative ideological preference for Senator Taft and Governor Reagan, the comparison between the Chicago convention of '52 and this week's Kansas City meeting breaks

date of a liberal like Senator Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania.

Also, the battle for delegates in the 1952 convention makes the Ford-Reagan scramble look like a gentleman's courteous disagreement. It was a brawl, the bitterest G.O.P. convention struggle since Teddy Roosevelt took his Bull Moose for a walk in 1912. It was carried into a vicious battle between the contending Taft and Eisenhower delegations from the South, and into a fierce parliamentary debate over rules in the credentials committee and on the floor of the convention.

Taft Can't Win

Eisenhower supporters came into the convention carrying banners reading "Thou Shalt Not Steal" (our delegates). The main line of their appeal was "Taft can't win."

In the end—and here was the critical difference between the '52 G.O.P. convention and this one—public opinion was clearly for General Eisenhower, not only over Senator Taft but also over Adlai Stevenson, the Democratic nominee. Mr. Taft raised an interesting question: Did the Eastern wing of the Republican Party have the right to block the G.O.P. nominee while the Middle West and the West, with a little help from the South, were the main hopes of electing him?

Yet while the Taft forces shouted that

it was the Eisenhower "thieves" who were carrying the "Thou Shalt Not Steal" banners and accused Ike of hypocrisy, corruption and chicanery, this was the first national convention seen across the country on television, and Ike carried the people in the popular polls.

A Gallup Poll at the beginning of the '52 convention, while the two men were almost as close in the delegate race as Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan are now, showed Eisenhower winning by a landslide over Stevenson, 59 to 31 percent, and Taft losing to Stevenson by a point, 44 to 45 percent.

The delegates here at Kansas City have no such evidence to help them decide. The polls show both candidates losing to Governor Carter as of now, and while this is likely to improve once the Republican delegates make up their minds, they are still stuck with a choice of risks. Do they risk dumping and in effect repudiating their own President, or do they risk everything on an attractive former Governor of California who knows all the arts of television and Hollywood?

More Serious Choice

Historically, their choice is more serious than that. Once more, as in the struggles between William Howard Taft and Teddy Roosevelt; between Robert Taft and Willie and Dewey, and between Barry Goldwater and Nelson Rockefeller, they are going to have to decide whether to fight Carter and the Democrats primarily on conservative ideological grounds with Governor Reagan, or go with President Ford, who, though conservative, is trying to use the Presidency to put together a coalition of Republican, independent and Democratic voters.

In the last 44 years, the Democrats have occupied the White House for 28 years and the Republicans for 16—8

during the Eisenhower presidency and 8 during the Nixon and also talked conservatively to moderate independents. Even Governor Reagan, naming the liberal Senator Sc Pennsylvania as his running mate, conceded that his ideological narrow and must be expanded coalition.

Thus, the delegates here are not only with the choice of a presidential nominee but also with whether to concentrate on the native ideology of organization of divergent voters with difficulties that can defeat the coalition in November.

Henry Fairlie, the British writing in The New Republic question to the Republicans: Are they an ideological or are they a political party, he suggests, "tend to be logical; parties tend not to be logical. Movements tend to have purpose; parties tend to have ferent purposes. Movements are for the sake of their causes; parties are willing their causes to the desire to

what is most obvious history Fairlie concludes, is that "w of these movements has capriously divided a party, that lost the election." He points water, George McGovern ar McCarthy in support of this th

The chances are that the here in Kansas City are not cing on history this weekend probably stick with the Pres way, the presidency being powerful instrument they ha tless, Reagan supporters history was against Jimmy C but he captured the Democr without ever convincing it.

Only four times has a President sought and lost his party's nomination

of modern times, at least in the narrow margin of committed delegates at the opening gavel.

In that year, Robert Taft of Ohio, with a long and distinguished record of service in the Senate and in partisan opposition to Presidents Roosevelt and Truman, was the favorite of the party's conservatives. He had been defeated for the nomination by the Eastern wing of his party in 1940 (by Wendell L. Willkie) and in 1948 by Gov. Thomas E. Dewey of New York. But he retained the loyalty

down. Senator Taft and General Eisenhower were much further apart on foreign policy than are Mr. Ford and Governor Reagan, despite the latter's attacks on détente, Panama and Henry Kissinger. Mr. Reagan is much more attractive personally and even more flexible than was Senator Taft, who once said he thought it was "dishonest to be tactful" and would probably have regarded as a dishonorable repudiation of his conservative philosophy the designation as his Vice-Presidential candi-

Where the Delegates Are Gathering

Good Food, Jazz—and Even Culture

Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—Convention goers in search of lively bars, good restaurants, chic shops and distracting tourist sites may find Kansas City more sophisticated than they expected.

Now that jets and interstate highways have reduced its isolation, the city can offer many of the air court fashion and notions of New York, say, or San Francisco as well as the steak and jazz for which it has always been known.

Food and Drink

Much chauvinistic prose has been written about the Kansas City strip steak. It is the same cut as a New York strip and tastes the same, in either city, but there is a certain gastronomic mystique about eating beef in one of the world's most famous beef towns.

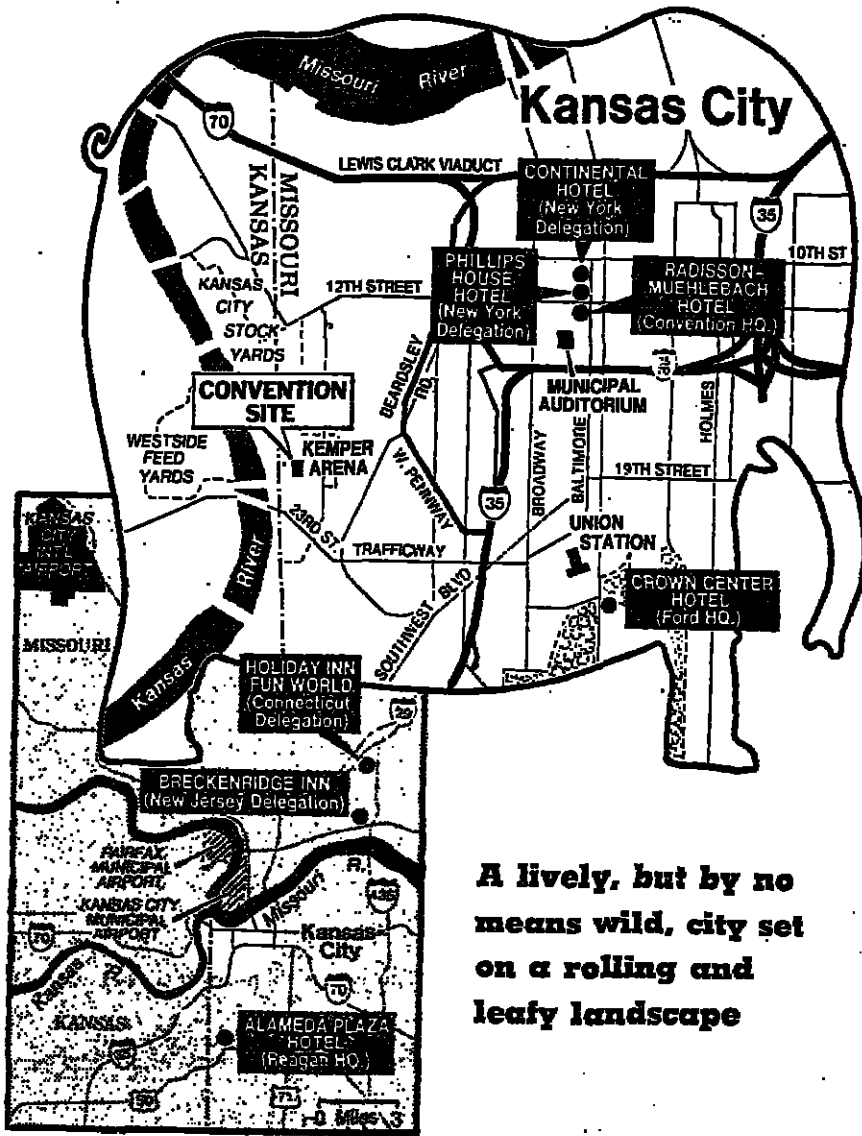
Convention goers seeking the ultimate experience should head for the Golden Ox, a rustic steak house just across the street from the convention arena and within sight—as well as smell—of the Kansas City stockyards. The Ox, which sells a 13-ounce strip for \$7.70, with potato salad and garlic toast, does not have a wine list that does justice to its best dishes.

The emphasis is also on good beef other than good wine at the Herford house, on the southern edge of the central business district, and the Colony, five-minute, \$2 cab ride further south. Kansas City barbecue has been praised most as highly as Kansas City eat.

Arthur Bryant's, the best known of the city's barbecue joints, offers a one-pound sandwich for \$2.50 or a slab of ribs for \$3.50. Another emporium, Iles and Sons, a few blocks away, in the view of many barbecue buffs better than these days.

For effete elegance in dining, convention goers should head for the American Restaurant at Crown Center, the rustic urban development just south of the central business district. This is an ice of shining silver and crystal, with New Orleans carpetbag steak (stuffed with oysters) that goes for \$10.75, a la carte.

There are a few Kansas City residents who contend that the very best food in town is served not in a steakhouse or a fancy restaurant but in a little Chinese restaurant tucked away in a suburban shopping center about 15 minutes south of downtown. It is the Princess Garden, and it merits serious investigation or watering spots, the Radisson-Muehlebach Hotel's bars seem destined



A lively, but by no means wild, city set on a rolling and leafy landscape

to be the most popular, if only by default. The hotel is the Republican Party's convention headquarters.

And if convention sessions drag into the wee hours, delegates will discover, unhappily, that the booze stops flowing in Missouri at 1:30 A.M.

Desperate delegates must go to private clubs just across the river in Kansas. Bartenders there serve until 3 A.M. anyone willing to pay a modest cover charge to become a "member."

Night Life

Visitors who want to get away from the convention scene after dark can hop into cabs and in 5 or 10 minutes reach other hot spots in such sections of town as River Quay and Westport.

Good bets at River Quay, a \$1.50 cab ride north of the Muehlebach, are Ebenezer's for drinks and Papa Nick's for late-snack omelettes and fine jazz piano. Westport, a \$3 cab ride south of the

Muehlebach, offers the open-air courtyard of the Prospect (drinks and snacks) and the New Stanley, probably the most popular over-30 bar in town.

Shopping

Convention goers who want to shop for clothing or gifts will find that downtown Kansas City, like most downtowns, offers little these days. The best shopping is found south of downtown at Crown Center and Country Club Plaza.

Culture

Convention goers with a penchant for quiet leisure will find Kansas City's Nelson Gallery, near Country Club Plaza, a world-class museum with an exceptionally fine Far Eastern collection.

The Truman Library in nearby Independence is a nostalgic treat, even if it does tout a Democratic past. It is best reached by private car, however.

Truman's Favorite City Is Up to Date

Continued from Page 13

steers down in the stockyards, hard by the convention arena, but most of the cattle auctions are held in the rural towns where the feed lots have moved, and of the 13 major packing plants that once operated here, only two remain in business.

The Kansas City of 1976 also bears little resemblance to the Kansas City in which Republicans gathered in 1928 to nominate Herbert Hoover, the eventual winner, to run against Alfred E. Smith. The city then was swinging into its wildest era—the days of speakeasy graft and iron-fisted political rule by Tom Pendergast, more familiarly known as "Boss Tom."

Today's Kansas City is lively, but by no means wild.

"Increasingly sophisticated is a more appropriate description of the new city," says Nancy Parks, the author of "Getting It Together in Kansas City," a recently published guide.

A tour of Kansas City discloses an urban landscape that is not flat and parched, as the myth has it, but rolling and leafy.

Much of the downtown architecture is undistinguished, worn and in need of replacement. But to steal from that facetious old musical cliché, everything is up to date in Kansas City's new structures, particularly Kemper Arena, the convention hall, and Crown Center.

The arena has been hailed by leading architects as a "21st-century colosseum" because of its futuristically functional design. Municipal officials hope to use it as a drawing card to make Kansas City a major American convention center.

Crown Center is a modernistic collection of office buildings, apartments, shops, restaurants and a hotel that is serving as President Ford's convention headquarters.

Pockets of Renovation

Here and there around Kansas City, a number of old residential and business areas are being renovated. Trendy boutiques and singles bars are moving into the refurbished structures, creating an ambience reminiscent of restored areas in Washington, D.C., and San Francisco.

Perhaps the city's most serious problem at this point is its deteriorating school system. Blacks, who in 1972 made up 22.1 percent of the city's population, cannot agree with whites on a desegregation plan.

If the controversy drags on for years, it could seriously slow the city's momentum. In that regard, too, everything's up to date in Kansas City.

The Republican Party All Wings and No Bo

Continued from Page 13

and-recession-burdened election of 1974 to just a third of the House of Representatives. They have also been losing their foundation stones in state and local politics. Republicans of all stripes hold only 13 of the 50 Governorships. Republicans control both branches of state legislatures only in Vermont, North Dakota, Kansas and Idaho. In only eight other states do they lead a single branch of the legislature.

Weakened as they are, the establishmentarians still argue that they live where Republicans have traditionally lived and prospered. Prosaic as it sometimes sounds, they say they know more than the movement Republicans do about the business of getting elected.

In harness together, all the regions, wings, movements and establishments of the Republican Party might not be enough to defeat hungry, united Democrats this year. But on the sort of collision course they have marked out in Kansas City, the Republican fragments look capable of wounding each other severely and perhaps of destroying the party.

On both sides of the battle there are gloomy partisans who suspect that the Republican Party's time is up. A substantial segment of the Reagan campaign believed all along that a third-party campaign would have been more promising than the effort to unite the Republican factions and redeem the party's history. And at the Republican National Committee, the establishment headquarters, Eddie Mahe, the party's executive director, laments the "negatives, negatives, negatives" that cling to the party's name—Watergate, Richard Nixon and, before them, the imagery of privilege and big business. Mr. Mahe wondered aloud the other day "whether the bias out there is so great against this party that we've got to reconstitute it under some other flag."

The Georgia Model

Accordingly, it has become fashionable in some quarters to foresee not only a Carter-Mondale Democratic landslide this fall, but also the effective collapse of two-party competition in much of the country.

The model of the future, some observers believe, may be the one-party (or no-party) system that Jimmy Carter knew as Governor of Georgia. An overwhelmingly Democratic Congress (like the overwhelmingly Democratic Georgia legislature) would become divided into pro-Carter and anti-Carter factions, the theory goes. The functional opposition would form not around the dwindling Republican minority but around unhappy Democrats—hypothetically around an urban, ethnic and labor coalition if the Democratic President did not move effectively against unemployment.

Massachusetts is an alternative model

of Republican decline, but a form of Republican survival from erosion of the Republic the Massachusetts Legislature lined with right-wing assault last Republican Governor, Fr Sargent, have given Massachusetts thing close to one-party Democracy since 1974. For years, less, Senator Edward W. B Republican and a black, has most popular officeholder in t And as Gov. Michael Dukak deeper into battle with his fellow crats in the Legislature, it easily conceivable that a Repu the stature of, say, Elliot L. Ri President Ford's Secretary mmerce, could win back the G office in 1978.

It is that kind of pattern—politics, massive split-ticket a pendent voting, declining populim ment to either party—that kee academics and professional p

"On both sides of t battle there are glo partisans who susp that the Republican Party's time is up"

from worrying too much about liberal survival.

"The Republicans are the all party; and sooner or later the De always alienate enough people t them back," said James L. Sund scholar at the Brookings Instit Washington who has been track pendulum's swing over the le years.

Lee Huebner, a Republican h who used to write speeches in the White House, takes an equally view of the Republicans' hard t "One more disaster won't fu the party," Mr. Huebner observ week, "simply because the party, party, is so much less important days than the force of a candida movement. Parties being what t—transparent labels and shifting tions—even a devastating defea makes it easier for a new leader t in and breath new life into U name."

Suddenly he had what sounde a cheerful thought about the Rept Party. "There's really nothing th disappear," he said.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

Excerpts From Platform to Be Submitted to the Republican Convention Tomorrow

By the New York Times Staff
BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 15—Following excerpts from the Republican Party's national convention tomorrow:

PREAMBLE

An American citizen: We support economic and tax policies to insure the necessary job-producing expansion of our economy. These include hastening capital recovery through new systems of accelerated depreciation, removing the tax burden on equity financing to encourage more capital investment, ending the unfair double taxation of dividends, and supporting proposals to enhance the ability of working and other citizens to own a piece of the action through stock ownership. When balanced by expenditure reductions, the personal exemption should be raised to \$1,000.

Government That Works

What we now have is a government organization that doesn't make any sense. It has not developed by design. It just grew by whim, bureaucratic fighting, and the saving in Democrat Congresses to special-interest demands. So today we find that nine Federal departments and 20 independent agencies are involved in education; seven departments and eight agencies in health; Federal recreation areas are administered by six agencies in three departments, and so forth.

Citizens are demanding the end to the rapid and wasteful increase in the size of Washington government. All steps must be taken to insure that unnecessary Federal agencies and programs are eliminated and that Congress carefully scrutinize the total budget of each agency. If it is determined that sunset laws and zero-based budgeting can accomplish these ends then they will have our support. Washington programs must be made as cost-effective as those in the states and localities.

A Safe and Just Society

Fighting crime is—and should be—primarily a local responsibility. The Federal Criminal Code should include automatic and mandatory minimum sentences for persons committing offenses under Federal jurisdiction that involve the use of a dangerous weapon; that involve exceptionally serious crimes such as trafficking in hard drugs, kidnapping and aircraft hijacking, and that involve injuries committed by repeat offenders.

We support the right of citizens to keep and bear arms. We oppose Federal registration of firearms. Mandatory sentences for crimes committed with a lethal weapon are the only effective solution to this problem.

Terrorism—both domestic and international—must be stopped. Not only must the strongest steps be taken in the United States, but collective action must come from all nations. Detering every form of hijacking calls for sanctions against countries that aid terrorists. The world community should take appropriate action to deal with terrorist organizations. We applaud the daring rescue by Israel of innocent civilian hostages who were kidnapped by terrorists. While we regret that loss of life was involved the courageous manner in which the hostages were freed speaks eloquently to our abhorrence of world bandits.

Education

Our children deserve quality education. We believe that segregated schools are morally wrong and unconstitutional. However, we oppose forced busing to achieve racial balances in our schools.

We believe there are educational advantages for children in attending schools in their own neighborhoods and that the Democrat-controlled Congress has failed to enact legislation to protect this concept. The racial composition of many schools results from decisions by people about where they choose to live. If Congress continues to fail to act, we would favor consideration of an amendment to the Constitution forbidding the assignment of children to schools on the basis of race.

We favor consideration of tax credits for parents making elementary and secondary school tuition payments.

Local communities wishing to conduct nonsectarian systems in their public schools should be able to do so. We favor a constitutional amendment to achieve this end.

Responsibility for education, particularly on the elementary and secondary levels, belongs to local communities and parents. Intrusion by the Federal Government must be avoided. Bureaucratic control of schools by Washington has the potential for destruction of our educational system by taking more and more decisions away from parents and local school authorities. Financial dependence on the Federal Government inevitably leads to greater centralization of authority. We believe, therefore, that a study should be authorized concerning funding of elementary and secondary education, coupled with a study regarding return to the states of equivalent revenue to compensate for any loss in present levels of Federal funding.

Health

We support extension of catastrophic illness protection to all who cannot obtain it. We should utilize our private health insurance system to assure adequate protection for those who do not have it. Such an approach will eliminate the red tape and high bureaucratic costs inevitable in a comprehensive national program.

The Republican Party opposes compulsory national health insurance.

While we support valid medical and biological research efforts which can produce life-saving results, we oppose any research on live fetuses. We are also opposed to any legislation which sanctions ending the life of any patient.

Equal Rights and Ending Discrimination

There must be vigorous enforcement of laws to assure equal treatment in job recruitment, hiring, promotion, pay, credit, mortgage access and housing.



State Senator Charles Pickering, left, of Mississippi, chairman of the Human Rights Subcommittee of the Republican Platform Committee, counting votes for the equal rights amendment last week. Those against won the vote when the subcommittee decided not to take a position on the issue.

The way to end discrimination, however, is not by resurrecting the much discredited quota system and attempting to cloak it in an aura of new respectability. Rather, we must provide alternative means of assisting the victims of past discrimination to realize their full worth as American citizens.

Wiping out past discrimination requires continued emphasis on providing educational opportunities for minority citizens, increasing direct and guaranteed loans to minority business enterprises, and affording qualified minority persons equal opportunities for government positions at all levels.

Women

The Republican Party reaffirms its support for ratification of the equal rights amendment. Our party was the first national party to endorse the E.R.A. in 1940. We continue to believe its ratification is essential to insure equal rights for all Americans. In our 1972 platform, the Republican Party recognized the great contributions women have made to society as homemakers and mothers, as contributors to the community through volunteer work, and as members of the labor force in careers. The platform stated then, and repeats now, that the Republican Party "fully endorses the principle of equal rights, equal opportunities and equal responsibilities for women." The equal rights amendment is the embodiment of this principle and therefore we support its swift ratification.

The question of abortion is one of the most difficult and controversial of our time. It is undoubtedly a moral and personal issue, but it also involves complex questions relating to medical science and criminal justice. There are those in our party who favor complete support for the Supreme Court decision which permits abortion on demand. There are others who share sincere convictions that the Supreme Court's decision must be changed by a constitutional amendment prohibiting all abortions. Others have yet to take a position, or they have assumed a stance somewhere in between polar positions.

We protest the Supreme Court's intrusion into the family structure through its denial of the parents' obligation and right to guide their minor children. The Republican Party favors a continuance of the public dialogue on abortion and supports the efforts of those who seek enactment of a constitutional amendment to restore protection of the right to life for unborn children.

Working Americans

Free collective bargaining remains the best way to insure that American workers receive a fair price for their labors.

The special problems of collective bargaining in state and local government should be addressed at those levels. Washington should not impose its standards on local governments. While we oppose strikes by public employees, we recognize that states have the right to permit them if they choose.

Union membership as a condition of employment has been regulated by state law under Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. This basic right should continue to be determined by the states.

Among the rights that are the entitlement of every American worker is the right to join a union—large, small or independent; the right to be protected against racial discrimination and misuse of dues; the right to union elections that are fair and democratic, and the right to be assured of ultimately receiving his or her promised pension benefits.

Welfare Reform

The following goals should govern the reform of the welfare system: (1) Provide adequate living standards for the truly needy; (2) end welfare fraud and prevent it in the future with emphasis on removing ineligible recipients from the welfare rolls, tightening food stamp eligibility requirements, and ending aid to illegal aliens and the voluntarily unemployed; (3) strengthen work requirements, particularly directed at the productive involvement of able-bodied persons in useful community work projects; (4) provide educational and vocational incentives to allow recipients to become self-supporting; (5) better coordinate Federal efforts with local and state social welfare agencies and strengthen local and state administrative functions. We oppose federalizing the welfare system; local levels of government are most aware of the needs of their communities. Consideration should be given to a range of options in financing the programs to assure that state and local responsibilities are met. We also oppose the guaranteed annual income concept or any programs that reduce the incentive to work.

Those features of the present law, particularly the food stamp program, that draw into assistance programs people who are capable of paying for their own needs should be corrected. The humanitarian purpose of such pro-

grams must not be corrupted by eligibility loopholes.

A National Urban Strategy

Without an urban policy, the Democrat-controlled Congress has created a hodgepodge of programs which have all but destroyed our once vital cities. At the same time, urban crime rates have skyrocketed and the quality and promise of metropolitan education systems have plummeted. All this has happened during the years that the number of Federal urban programs has increased almost tenfold: from 45 in 1946 to 435 in 1968, and expenditures have increased 3,000 percent: from \$1 billion to \$30 billion.

Federal, state and local government resources combined are not enough to solve our urban problems. The private sector must be the major participant. Economic development is the best way to involve business and industry; government support should emphasize capital formation and technical assistance for small and minority businesses.

Energy

The Democrats proposed to dismember the American oil industry. We vigorously oppose such divestiture of oil companies—a move which would surely result in higher energy costs, inefficiency and undercapitalization of the industry.

Democrats have also proposed that the Federal Government compete with industry in energy development by creating a national oil company. We totally oppose this expensive, inefficient and wasteful intrusion into an area which is best handled by private enterprise.

Environment and Natural Resources

One of this nation's greatest assets has been our abundant natural resources, which have made possible our strong economic and strategic role in the world. We still have a wealth of resources but they are not of infinite quantity. We must recognize that our material blessings stem from what we grow in the soil, take from the sea, or extract from the ground. We have a responsibility to future generations to conserve our nonrenewable natural resources. Consistent with our needs, conservation should remain our national policy.

The vast land holdings of the Federal Government—approximately one-third of our nation's area—are the lands from which much of our future production of minerals must come. Public lands management where such uses are compatible. Public land areas should not be closed to exploration for minerals or for mining without an overriding national interest.

We also believe that Americans are realistic and recognize that the emphasis on environmental concerns must be brought into balance with the needs for industrial and economic growth so that we can continue to provide jobs for an ever-growing work force.

Fiscal Responsibility

As Republicans, we are proud that in this platform we have urged tax reductions rather than increased government spending. With firm restraint on Federal spending this platform pledges that its proposals for tax changes—reductions, structural adjustments, differentials, simplifications and job-producing incentives—can all be achieved within the balanced Federal budgets we also demand as vital to the interests of all Americans. Without such spending restraint, we cannot responsibly cut back taxes. We reaffirm our determination that any net reduction of revenues must be offset by reduced government spending.

Foreign Policy, National Defense and International Economic Policy

National Defense

A superior national defense is the fundamental condition for a secure America and for peace and freedom for the world. Military strength is the path to peace. A sound foreign policy must be rooted in a superior defense capability, and both must be perceived as a deterrent to aggression and supportive of our national interests.

The American people expect that their leaders will assure a national defense posture second to none. They know that planning for our national security must be a joint effort by the President and Congress. It cannot be the subject of partisan dispute. It should not be held hostage to domestic adventurism.

A minimum guarantee to preserve freedom and insure against blackmail and threats, and in the face of growing Soviet military power, requires a period of sustained growth in our defense effort. In constant dollars, the present defense budget will not more than match the defense budget of 1964, the year before a Democratic Administration involved America so deeply in the Vietnam war. In 1975 Soviet defense programs exceeded ours in investment by

55 percent, exceeded ours in operating costs by 25 percent, and exceeded ours in research and development by 66 percent. The issue is whether our forces will be adequate to future challenges. We say they must be.

Our national defense will include the continuation of the major modernization program for our strategic missile and bomber forces, the development of a new and intercontinental ballistic missile, a new missile-launching submarine force and a modern bomber—the B-1—capable of penetrating the most sophisticated air defenses of the 1980's. These elements will comprise a deterrent of the first order.

Our Navy, the guarantor of freedom of the seas, must have a major shipbuilding program, with an adequate balance between nuclear and non-nuclear ships. The composition of the fleet must be based on a realistic assessment of the threat we face, and must assure that no adversary will gain naval superiority.

An important modernization program for our tactical air forces is under way. We will require new fighters and interceptor aircraft for the Air Force, Navy and Marines. As a necessary component of our long-range strategy, we will produce and deploy the B-1 bomber in a timely manner, allowing us to retain air superiority.

Our investments in military research and development are of great importance to our future defense capabilities. We must not lose the vital momentum.

As a vital component of our overall national security posture, the United States must have the best intelligence system in the world. The effectiveness of the intelligence community must be restored, consonant with the reforms instituted by President Ford. We favor the creation of an independent oversight function by Congress and we will withstand partisan efforts to turn any part of our intelligence system into a political football. We will take every precaution to prevent the breakdown of security controls on sensitive intelligence information, endangering the lives of U.S. officials abroad, or affecting the ability of the President to act expeditiously whenever legitimate foreign policy and defense needs require it.

NATO and Europe

The economic strength of Western Europe has increased to the point where our NATO partners can now assume a larger share of the common defense; in response to our urging, our allies are demonstrating a greater willingness to do so. This is not the time to recommend a unilateral reduction of American military forces in Europe. We will, however, pursue the balanced reduction of forces in both Western and Eastern Europe, based on agreements which do not jeopardize the security of the alliance.

Some of our NATO allies have experienced rapid and dynamic changes. We are encouraged by developments in the Iberian peninsula, where both Portugal and Spain now face more promising futures. Early consideration should be given to Spain's accession to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

Asia and the Pacific

When Republicans assumed executive office in 1969, we were confronted with a war in Vietnam involving more than 500,000 U.S. troops, and to which we had committed billions of dollars and our national honor and prestige. It was in the spirit of bipartisan support for Presidential foreign policy initiatives, inaugurated in the postwar era by Senator Arthur Vandenberg, that the most Republican supported the United States commitment to assist South Vietnam resist Communist-sponsored aggression. The human cost to us was great; more than 55,000 Americans died in that conflict, and more than 300,000 were wounded.

A policy of patient, persistent and principled negotiations extricated the United States from that ill-fated war with the expectation that peace would prevail. The refusal of the Democrat-controlled Congress to give support to the beleaguered nations of South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos, coupled with sustained military assaults by the Communists in gross violation of the Paris peace accords, brought about the collapse of those nations and the subjugation of their people to totalitarian rule.

We recognize that there is a wide divergence of opinion concerning Vietnam, but we pledge that American troops will never again be committed for the purpose of our own defense, or the defense of those to whom we are committed by treaty or other solemn agreement, without the clear purpose of achieving our stated diplomatic and military objectives.

United States-Chinese Relations

A development of significance for the future of Asia and for the world came to fruition in 1972 as our communications were restored with the People's Republic of China. This event has allowed us to initiate dialogue with the leaders of a quarter of the earth's population and trade channels with the People's Republic have been opened, leading to benefits for each side.

Our friendly relations with one great power should not be construed as a challenge to any other nation, large or small. The United States Government, while engaged in a normalization of relations with the People's Republic of China, will continue to support the freedom and independence of our friend and ally, the Republic of China, and its 18 million people. The United States will fulfill and keep its commitments, such as the mutual defense treaty with the Republic of China.

The Americas

The present Panama Canal treaty provides that the United States has jurisdictional rights in the Canal Zone as "if it were the sovereign." The United States intends that the Panama Canal be preserved as an international waterway for the ships of all nations. This secure access is enhanced by a relationship which commands the respect of Americans and Panamanians and benefits the people of both countries. In any

talks with Panama, however, the United States negotiators should in no way cede, dilute, forfeit, negotiate or transfer any rights, power, authority, jurisdiction, territory or property that are necessary for the protection and security of the United States and the entire Western Hemisphere.

The Middle East

Our commitment to Israel is fundamental and enduring. We have honored and will continue to honor that commitment in every way—politically, economically and by providing the military aid that Israel requires to remain strong enough to deter any potential aggression. Forty percent of all United States aid that Israel has received since its creation in 1948 has come in the last two fiscal years, as a result of Republican initiatives. Our policy must remain one of decisive support for the security and integrity of Israel.

An equally important component of our commitment to Israel lies in continuing our efforts to secure a just and durable peace for all nations in that complex region. Our efforts have succeeded, for the first time since the creation of the state of Israel, in moving toward a negotiated peace settlement which would serve the interests and the security of all nations in the Middle East. Peace in the Middle East now requires face-to-face, direct negotiations between the states involved with the recognition of safe, secure and defensible borders for Israel.

Africa

We support all forces which promote negotiated settlements and racial peace. We shall continue to deplore all violence and terrorism and to urge all concerned that the rights of tribal, ethnic and racial minorities be guaranteed through workable safeguards. Our policy is to strengthen the forces of moderation, recognizing that solutions to African problems will not come quickly. The peoples of Africa can exist in security, work together in freedom and harmony, and strive together to secure their prosperity. We hope that the Organization of African Unity will be able to achieve mature and stable relationships within Africa and abroad.

United States-Soviet Relations

Our trade in nonstrategic areas creates jobs here at home, substantially improves our balance-of-payments position, and can contribute to an improved political climate in the world. The overseas sale of our agricultural products benefits American farmers and consumers. To guard against any sudden shift in domestic prices as the consequence of unannounced purchases, we have instituted strict reporting procedures and other treaty safeguards. We shall not permit concessional sales of agricultural products to the Soviet Union, nor shall we permit the Soviet Union or others to determine our agricultural policies by irregular and unpredictable purchases.

Our relations with the Soviet Union will be guided by solid principles. We will maintain our strategic and conventional forces; we will oppose the deployment of Soviet power for unilateral advantages or political and territorial expansion; we will never tolerate a shift against us in the strategic balance, and we will remain firm in the face of pressure, while at the same time expressing our willingness to work on the basis of strict reciprocity toward new agreements which will help achieve peace and stability.

International Cooperation

The United States should promptly withdraw from the International Labor Organization if that body fails to stop its increasing politicization.

We favor an extension of the territorial sea from three to 12 miles, and we favor in principle the creation of a 200-mile economic zone in which coastal states would have exclusive rights to explore and develop natural resources.

We strongly condemn illegal corporate payments made at home and abroad. To eliminate illegal payments to foreign officials by American corporations, we support passage of President Ford's proposed legislation and the O.E.C.D. declaration on investment setting forth reasonable guidelines for business conduct.

International Economic Policy

The Republican Administration will cooperate fully in strengthening the international trade and monetary system, which provides the foundation for our prosperity and that of all nations. We shall bargain hard to remove barriers to an open economic system, and we shall oppose new restrictions to trade. We shall continue to represent vigorously our nation's economic interests in the trade negotiations taking place in Geneva, guard against protectionism, and insist that the principles of fair trade be scrupulously observed. When industries and jobs are adversely affected by foreign competition, adjustment assistance under the Trade Act of 1974 is made available. This act must be under continuous review to ascertain that it reflects changing circumstances.

Conclusion

The American people can be proud of our nation's achievements in foreign policy over the past eight years.

We are at peace. We are strong. We re-emphasize the importance of our ties with the nations of the Americas.

Our relations with allies in the Atlantic community and with Japan have never been closer.

Significant progress has been made toward a just and durable settlement in the Middle East.

We have sought negotiation rather than confrontation with our adversaries, while maintaining our strategic deterrent.

The world economic recovery, led by the United States, is producing sustainable growth.

In this year of our nation's Bicentennial, the American people have confidence in themselves and are optimistic about the future.

We, the Republican Party, proudly submit our record and our platform to you.

Republican Wings and No...

On both sides of the battle the Party's...

G.O.P. Rules Panel Blocks Two Vice-Presidency Plans

Kills Moves to Make Candidates Name Choice Early and Offer List of Eligibles 20 Days in Advance

By Warren Weaver Jr.
Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15 (AP)—The Republican National Convention's Rules Committee today defeated two proposals to reform the process by which the party's Vice-Presidential candidates are selected.

First the committee voted down, 59 to 44, a requirement that each candidate name his proposed running mate on the morning of the day that balloting for the Presidential nomination is to take place. The change would have taken place at this year's convention, which opens here tomorrow.

Then the committee defeated a more ambitious and less political plan designed to require candidates to limit their Vice Presidential choice to a list of possible nominees chosen by themselves 20 days before the convention. The vote was 57 to 46 against the proposal, which would not have become effective until 1980.

Throughout the day-long meeting, backers of President Ford on the narrowly divided committee managed to demonstrate control over backers of Ronald Reagan on test votes. By late afternoon, the only vote the Reagan forces had won involved recessing for lunch.

Delegates Restricted

After long debate and two attempts to sidetrack the move, the committee also approved a new rule backed by the Ford contingent that would prohibit delegates elected in primaries and bound by state laws to a Presidential candidate from switching to another on early ballots.

In the closest vote of the day, the members defeated, 50 to 47, a substitute for the Ford plan that almost certainly would have freed such delegates from any party restriction on abandoning such legal obligations and voting their personal preference.

The defeated measure had been proposed by David R. Forward of Maryland, who is committed by his state's primary results to vote for Mr. Ford for two ballots but who is regarded as a Reagan supporter thereafter. Most of his support came from Reagan delegates on the committee.

The adopted rule, if reaffirmed by the full convention on Tuesday, will mean that 938 delegates from 19 states will be bound by party rule as well as state law on the first round of two Presidential balloting Wednesday night.

Courts Back Party Rules

Generally, the courts have refused to enforce state laws against participants in national political conventions, but they have agreed to require them to observe party rules.

Of the delegates who will now be required to vote as they are bound by state primary laws, 367 are committed to President Ford and 871 to Mr. Reagan. The President's strategists had been fearful, however, that they might lose

strength without the new rule. The Vice-Presidential rule proposed by Reagan delegates on the committee was openly designed to force President Ford to choose a running mate before the Presidential balloting begins. Mr. Reagan designated Senator Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania as his choice last month.

Wiley Mayne of Iowa, a Ford supporter, called the proposal "an obvious political ploy to impose on all candidates the political mistakes of one." A number of conservative Republicans deserted Mr. Reagan after he chose Senator Schweiker, a liberal.

Argues for Free Choice

George L. Hinman of New York argued that each Presidential candidate should be free to seek the nomination as he saw fit—Mr. Reagan by naming a running mate and President Ford by declining to do so.

The basic Reagan position, stated by Dennis Olsen of Idaho, was that if President Ford was going to make a mistake in choosing his running mate, "I want to know about it now so I can do something about it."

The committee debate over enforcing state primary laws appeared to bring to light two previously concealed Reagan supporters, Jack Wilson of Colorado, who has listed himself as uncommitted, sponsored one rule that in effect would have eliminated any retaliation against bound delegates who violated "moral and legal" commitments.

Then Mr. Wilson withdrew his plan in favor of the one proposed by Mr. Forward. Like all 43 Maryland delegates, he has been listed as a Ford backer because the President won the primary. But his proposal, while complex and obscure, readily won support from the Reagan faction on the committee.

The Forward plan would have converted binding state primary laws into party rules only when the laws had been formally certified to convention officials by state officers. There was considerable doubt that this could be done in time to affect the convention.

The Vice-Presidential selection plan aimed at 1980 was cosponsored by Representatives Margaret M. Heckler of Massachusetts and Bill Frenzel of Minnesota. They argued that the convention would choose more qualified running mates if a list of possible choices was circulated in advance.

Chicago Tribune Backs Ford

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (UPI)—The Chicago Tribune has endorsed President Ford for the Republican nomination for President. The newspaper said in an editorial today that it favored Mr. Ford because he has proved to be a good President and would be a stronger campaigner than Ronald Reagan. "Mr. Ford has shown strength, while Mr. Reagan has shown only rigidity," the newspaper said.

Reagan Set for Convention Showdown

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

state in advance [his choice of a running mate], he said. "I think they feel very strongly about it."

He also said that he could still win the nomination on the first ballot, but that a second ballot nomination might be the more reasonable expectation.

Mr. Reagan was greeted at the airport by Senator Richard S. Schweiker of Pennsylvania, his choice for Vice President, who has become a key figure in the Californian's midsummer strategy to prevent Mr. Ford from wrapping up a first ballot victory.

The team went directly from the airport to meet with the Wyoming delegation in their first stop and then on to confer with Mr. Schweiker's home-state delegation.

Mr. Reagan was less than forceful about his commitment to Mr. Schweiker as a running mate when asked at a news conference what his reaction would be if insurgent conservatives blocked the nomination of the liberal Pennsylvanian.

"Delegates to the convention are free to vote for anyone they choose," he said. "I would like to feel that having given them three weeks to look at my selection that they would agree with me that I have made a proper selection that can unite our party and bring us victory in November."

Before the Pennsylvania group, he added a dash of greater commitment, but again indicated that as the party's nominee he could accept another running mate provided by the convention.

"If the convention did reject the recommendation of the nominee they had just chosen, which they have not in the past, I would think the convention then would have removed the necessity of the nominee to make any further suggestions," he said.

"Obviously, this is legally something the convention can do, I can't see it being done and I would hope it would not

be done because I'm with Dick Schweiker all the way from here to Jan. 20 on that [inaugural] platform in Washington, D.C."

He called Jimmy Carter, the Democratic nominee, "very vulnerable" on the issues and said Mr. Carter could be defeated despite polls that give him a large lead over Mr. Ford and Mr. Reagan.

Wants Falling to End

His selection of Mr. Schweiker, he continued, was intended to insure Republican unity for the November election by bringing the conservative and moderate wings of the party together.

"I'm tired of Republicans falling off the cliff with all flags flying," he said in reference to challenges from both the right and left that the nomination had spurred principles in the desperate struggle for the nomination.

Mr. Reagan's first hours here were punctuated by the blare of partisanship that for the most part had been orchestrated by his forces—the usual state-managing that envelops a candidate with cheering crowds of boosters, young and old, outfitted with banners, boaters, and brass bands.

About 2,000 supporters were on hand at a rally outside the Reagan convention headquarters at the Alameda Plaza Hotel on the southern rim of the city. American flags lining a driveway flapped in a light breeze as guests, cheered from room balconies as Mr. Reagan, beaming with confidence, fired off verbal salvos at the opposition members of both parties.

Crucial Days of Career

His arrival in Kansas City marked the beginning of the most important two days in a political career that began almost by accident 12 years ago, when he won national television support on the Presidential challenger carried by him to Missouri on this overcast summer day, and all the motorcades, straw boaters and bands that greeted him did not lessen the load.

Through this midsummer period, which included his surprise declaration that Senator Schweiker was to be his running mate, Mr. Reagan has been notably subdued in his public appearances, leaving some observers to speculate that he was privately resigned to losing.

That element emerged again yesterday in his only venture of the week into the public eye, a short talk to a group of young Republicans leaving Los Angeles by bus for Kansas City.

There was little in his remarks that suggested pre-convention bravura. Instead, there was an emotional moment for the candidate, as he told the young campaign workers that he did not know what the coming few days held for him, and he talked earnestly of the need for party unity that of an ultimate triumph at the convention.

A Quiet Flight

The flight aboard a charter jet that carried him here this afternoon from California was a fairly subdued affair, with the candidate remaining in the first-class cabin with his wife, his three children and his closest political aides.

Mrs. Reagan wandered back to talk to members of the press and others in the traveling party, once to pass out homemade cookies in the shape of an elephant.

"He knows [the race for the nomination] is as tight as it can be, with a shift of only a few votes meaning the difference between winning and losing," a close adviser said. "He feels that everything that can be done has been done, and the next couple of days will decide it all."

There were still decisions to be made, however, thorny and perhaps decisive questions or platform fights or last-minute maneuvers.

They were questions that the challenger carried with him to Missouri on this overcast summer day, and all the motorcades, straw boaters and bands that greeted him did not lessen the load.

Henry Taylor of Cayce, S.C., decided during the day to return to the Reagan fold. He had supported the California conservative for months, then defected to the uncommitted ranks when Mr. Reagan named Mr. Schweiker.

Votes in the Rules Committee indicated that three of the four uncommitted delegates on that body lean to Mr. Reagan. As the last of the delegates streamed into town by plane, bus and private automobile, the following reports emanated from hotels housing delegations with significant numbers of undecided votes:

Mississippi: Some of the delegates were not expected until late tonight or early tomorrow, and that even a defeat by a unit rule was postponed until tomorrow at the earliest. Doug Shanks, Mr. Ford's state manager, said the outcome would be decided by "two or three votes."

Mr. Reagan appears to need all or nearly all of Mississippi's 30 votes if he is to overhaul the President.

Wyoming: Tom Stroock, the State Republican chairman, said he expected Mr. Ford to get at least three of the six uncommitted delegates there. A Times canvass of the six indicated that four of them were leaning strongly to Mr. Ford.

These and similar reports underlined the dilemma facing Mr. Reagan: With the President only 10 short and with a dozen or more uncommitted delegates leaning strongly toward him, Mr. Reagan must find a way to cut into Mr. Ford's currently committed strength.

In another development, President Ford appeared to have lost a delegate to Senator Buckley. It was the first positive indication that Mr. Buckley's putative third-force candidacy would receive any votes.

Form Buckley Group

Benjamin N. Hewitt of Lewiston, N.Y., who had favored Mr. Ford, joined with Representatives Phillip Crane of Illinois and Steven D. Symms of Idaho in forming a draft-Buckley committee. A spokesman said Mr. Hewitt intended to vote for Mr. Buckley on Wednesday, even though the President will probably not qualify under convention rules for formal nomination.

Mr. Symms is bound by state law to support Mr. Reagan and Mr. Crane, an alternate, is not expected to vote.

The net effect of all the shifts was to put Mr. Ford at 1,121 votes in The Times's tally. Mr. Reagan has 1,036 votes and Mr. Buckley 1, with 101 still uncommitted.

The organizers said that Mr. Buckley was a "new face" in the style of Jimmy Carter, the Democratic nominee; that he could carry the Western and Southern Sunbelt region where Mr. Carter is strong, and that he would heal the party's wounds.

Mr. Crane said he spoke to Senator Buckley last night. He reported that the Senator "did not give me a green light and he did not give me a red light, either."

The Rules Committee vote broke about as expected along Reagan-Ford lines, except for a surprise decision by Clarke Reed, the Mississippi Republican chairman, to support the Reagan position. He has promised to vote for Mr. Ford.

To Disclose Choice

Under the Reagan proposal, outlined by the committee by Richard Derham of Washington State, all Presidential candidates would be required to inform the secretary of the convention by 9 o'clock Wednesday morning of their prospective running mates. Mr. Reagan has already made his selection; the rule is aimed squarely at Mr. Ford in the hope that anyone he chose would cost him some support.

In a debate of astonishing calm and good humor, considering the stakes, several of the committee members told golf stories to illustrate their points, and another, Sherry Shealy of South Carolina, recited some poetry.



Tom Mooney, clerk of the Republican Rules Committee, counting winning votes against proposal to change time when nominees would be required to name his running mate. Those standing are voting "no."

Ford Wins Test on Rules; Reagan Persists

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

going off a cliff with both of our flags flying."

President Ford, delayed by a tornado warning in the Washington area, arrived several hours later aboard Air Force One. Whiskered into downtown Kansas City by motorcade, Mr. Ford told wildly enthusiastic supporters in the sweltering lobby of the Crown Center Hotel.

"I can say without hesitation or qualification that this is the kind of enthusiasm that will give us victory."

Eyes on Switchers

The hoopla and the sturdy expressions of confidence marked the tension in both camps, neither of which had any sense of certainty about the outcome. Both watched avidly the delegate shifts as the uncommitted list dwindled.

Only this evening, three pre-certified to convention delegates by state officers. There was considerable doubt that this could be done in time to affect the convention.

The Vice-Presidential selection plan aimed at 1980 was cosponsored by Representatives Margaret M. Heckler of Massachusetts and Bill Frenzel of Minnesota. They argued that the convention would choose more qualified running mates if a list of possible choices was circulated in advance.

"This is the right-to-know amendment," said Mr. Derham in pressing his point. "The people are demanding a better way of choosing our Vice President. This is it."

In rebuttal, Doran Gunderson of Wisconsin said: "The arguments for this last-minute amendment smack of desperation and political opportunism. This is not a plan for posterity, it sets up a procedure for only one time, one place, and one candidate."

After falling short in the committee, Mr. Sears said the Reagan position on rule 16-C on the floor was "extremely good." He suggested that a victory there would turn the momentum toward Mr. Reagan, and that even a defeat by a narrow margin would undercut the impression that Mr. Ford held a sizable lead.

Stuart K. Spencer, Mr. Ford's campaign director, said in an interview that Mr. Sears' maneuvers reminded him of a man "standing in the streets throwing a Frisbee in the air and it keeps coming back and hitting him."

Although the Ford high commission program, "Meet the Press," said a Ford-Reagan ticket was "inconceivable."

be in their seats for tomorrow's largely ceremonial morning session because of a possible Reagan speak attack when temporary rules are adopted, Mr. Sears said it was probable that he would not move until the permanent rules are debated Tuesday evening.

Earlier, at a breakfast meeting with reporters, Mr. Sears was asked if his tactics were working.

"When you keep the other side off balance," he replied, "you're making progress."

Taking a Risk

The President, he said, "could make a Vice-Presidential choice that was flawless and put us in a difficult position, but we're willing to take that risk."

Mr. Ford continued to keep his own counsel on the Vice Presidency, but he told The Chicago Tribune in an interview before leaving Washington that John B. Connally remained on his list of prospects.

There had been some published reports last week that Mr. Connally had been eliminated by Vice President Rockefeller, appearing on the NBC television program, "Meet the Press," said a Ford-Reagan ticket was "inconceivable."

Richard M. Rosenbaum, the Republican state chairman, angrily adjourned the meeting rather than put to a vote motions from the Reagan supporters to invite the President and Mr. Reagan to address the New York delegates.

The Reagan forces also requested a telephone on the convention floor for their supporters within the delegation. The Ford majority in the delegation has a telephone linking Ford supporters with a Presidential command post.

"Gestapo tactics," said George L. Clark, Jr., the Brooklyn Republican chairman and leader of the Reagan forces in New York. "All we want is a fair shake," he added.

Mr. Rockefeller, who sat next to Mr. Rosenbaum, and who was consulted by the state chairman several times during the procedural hassle, tried to shut off the Reagan supporters by saying that it would not be "fair" to the President to invite him because other states would then expect him to attend their meetings.

The Reagan forces responded by making a new motion to invite only Mr. Reagan to address the New York delegates. Shortly afterwards, Mr. Rosenbaum gavelled the meeting to

Rockefeller Pla Role of Good S

By FRANK LYNN
Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15 (AP)—Playing the good soldier while his job is being given away, Vice President Rockefeller privately beat the drums for President Ford today at various social and ceremonial functions.

He was like the old "Rocky" at a Kansas reception for delegates — wading into crowds, pumping hands, squeezing elbows.

But they were not the old crowds. They were not as thick or as enthusiastic. They seemed to be drawn by curiosity rather than by conviction.

The reaction of the crowds pointed out the likelihood that this Republican convention is one of Mr. Rockefeller's last hurrahs and that, in any event, he is a considerably less awe-inspiring and potent politician here than he was at previous conventions, when he was either a Presidential contender or the leader of a major delegation.

The Vice President saw first-hand how his power is waning even in New York when the first New York Republican delegation meeting here tonight turned into a shouting match between Reagan and Ford supporters.

Conceding further than hitherto, Mr. Rockefeller said television should be "under a curfew" and that he would accept a Presidential nomination if asked to do so.

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Combative

He visited an elderly Missouri delegate, newly from New York, and a receptionist at the hotel. He ended the national Republican convention with a 20-minute evening session, but he was always served as a seven-speaker. Like the good staff assistant, as he does at one point — is outwardly cheerful. He is still in the large entourage, including Willie chairman of the of New York an who has long been Rockefeller's close advisers.

Another thro combative Mr. Rockefeller is ready to swing "radical right" as day in describing the Presidential behalf of Senator Buckley of Nevada declining to say would actively Reagan if the Cas the Presidential n. The Vice P clearly announced would be avail Presidential nomis projects another A the political force when Mr. Rockefeller toward the back.

He in effect hang the "radical right posit it will hurt him," President of Mr. Such typically s feller reactions r ability of an unfri tion, reminiscent Republican conven Rockefeller tom would be nostalg Mr. Rockefeller s would almost welc

Ford, in Kansas City, Predicts Victory

Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

reference to fatal prison shootings. One sign said simply "Nobody for President in 1978."

In an interview that will be published tomorrow in The Chicago Tribune, Mr. Ford said that "two mistakes" had kept him from winning a clear-cut victory in advance of the nominating convention.

"One, we were outorganized in the convention states, that is obvious. That is roughly half the delegates," the President said, alluding to his losses to states that selected their delegates through state convention rather than primary elections.

"Secondly," he said, "I probably didn't project as well as I should the progress that this country has made under the Ford Administration."

The President said that he would, therefore, "accept some of the blame" for his political failures prior to the convention. He added that his campaign committee, "has to share in it because they had the responsibility for the organization in the convention states."

However, Mr. Ford said that he had no intention of making any "basic changes" in his campaign committee and said that his campaign chairman, Rogers C. B. Morton, would remain with the committee.

He also said that he would not rule out a position on his campaign staff for John P. Sears, Ronald Reagan's campaign manager. Asked about the selection of Richard S. Schweiker as Mr. Ford's running mate, Mr. Ford said that that had been a

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reference to fatal prison shootings. One sign said simply "Nobody for President in 1978."

In an interview that will be published tomorrow in The Chicago Tribune, Mr. Ford said that "two mistakes" had kept him from winning a clear-cut victory in advance of the nominating convention.

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W. D. Mounger, second from right, a leader of the Reagan supporters in the Mississippi delegation, holding a sign with other pro-Reagan members of the delegation in his hotel room yesterday.

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom center of the page.

Connally, at Convention, Queried About Integrity

By CHARLES MOHR
Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15—John S. Connally made himself a conspicuous and perhaps powerful presence at the Republican National Convention today, but in his first crowded news conference he was shadowed with questions about his past and his integrity.

The tenor of the session might confirm the fears of some Republicans that the conservative appeal and political flair of the former Secretary of the Treasury and Texas Governor would be offset by the controversy he may engender if chosen as a running mate by President Ford.

Mr. Connally was subjected to questions at a new conference this afternoon that nearly passed the bounds of usual American political journalism. At one point he was asked if he had ever been offered, accepted or solicited a bribe. "Absolutely not," he said in a firm, clear voice.

Mr. Connally, who was acquitted by a Federal court jury of charges of impropriety involving price increases sought by a milk-producing association, is being considered by President Ford as one of a list of several Vice-Presidential possibilities. Mr. Connally confirmed today that he had received a questionnaire about his background prepared by the White House staff.

The President, in an interview with the Chicago Tribune, said that he was still considering Mr. Connally, but added, "I would hope that my nominee would strengthen the party and prevent any divisiveness within the party ranks."

Meets Ford Aides
Mr. Connally is a vivid personality who is bound to cause some divisiveness within the Ford camp no matter what course the President takes, since some Southern conservatives will be disenchanted if he is not chosen and some Northern liberals may be if he is.

White it is unclear whether Mr. Ford wants Mr. Connally to share the ticket, it is clear that he wants his help. Mr. Connally met this morning with James Baker, the chief Ford delegate hunter, and William Timmons, the Ford political director, who asked Mr. Connally to begin using his influence among selected groups of uncommitted delegates on the President's behalf.

Mr. Connally has also been

asked to speak to the convention on Tuesday night and is deep in preparations for the speech, which will be seen as an opportunity to set fire to the assembled delegates and perhaps influence Mr. Ford's decision.

Mr. Connally, a former Democrat who first joined the Nixon Administration and formally became a Republican in 1973, has opened a headquarters in a suite on the fifth floor of a downtown hotel with a busy staff of old political lieutenants and friends. He said that the staff was for the "convenience" of journalists and that his main interest in coming here was to discuss how he could best help elect Republican Congressional candidates in the fall election.

Cautious Stance

But, although he said he had not sought the Vice-Presidential nomination, he added he was "not going to say I would refuse to accept it" because to do so would show "both presumption and arrogance."

The news conference today might be a preview of the intense scrutiny that Mr. Connally's controversial past might bring if he were nominated. He said at one point that he had no knowledge of a report that Leon Jaworski, the former Watergate special prosecutor, had declined to furnish information about Mr. Connally to the White House without Mr. Connally's consent.

"I've said publicly they ought to talk to everybody they know," Mr. Connally said, adding a moment later, "If anyone knows anything derogatory in my background, I wish they'd air it. I have no fear of it."

There was extended, but in the end futile, questioning about whether Mr. Connally had furnished data to the White House about his financial affairs and background. Indicating that he had been asked to treat the matter as confidential, he repeatedly said he would furnish "complete, total disclosure" if asked, but would not confirm that such a request had been made by the White House. He firmly answered, "I will not," if asked if he would make public through the press his income tax returns for the last 10 years and his net worth.

He also remarked that the Republican Party should this year wage a campaign of "total candor and total openness."



John Connally, former Governor of Texas, reviewing speech he will present to the convention tomorrow night with an aide in his Kansas City hotel suite.

Rockefeller and Helms Avoid Each Other

By JAMES T. WOOTEN
Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—They were like mismatched bookends at opposite ends of a long shelf.

Vice President Rockefeller and Senator Jesse A. Helms showed up at the same pre-convention party here today, studiously ignored each other's presence, carefully avoided each other's eyes and masterfully used a clump of indoor greenery to maintain their proper ideological distance.

"You want to speak to the Senator?" an aide to Mr. Rockefeller asked.

"Now, I don't think that's necessary," he said.

"Senator, you want to go over and say something to Rocky?" an assistant to Mr. Helms asked.

"Well, now," the North Carolinian drawled, "I just don't believe I do."

Their chilly estrangement seemed to underscore one of the incongruities of the 1976 Republican National Convention—the absence of overt philosophical tensions except at the edges of the party.

"Now listen," the well-

dressed fellow outside the Alameda Plaza Hotel was saying to Michael O'Connor. "What really matters is timing. Timing. That's the important thing."

Mr. O'Connor, a member of a group called Youth for Reagan, was perched on the side of an outdoor fountain crammed with 2,000 helium-filled balloons held, earth-bound by a net.

"Now when the Governor arrives," the other man said, glancing at his clipboard, "you cut this rope and then this one. Got that?"

"Right, I've got it," he said. "Super," the older fellow said. "These balloons are important, you know. They signal the Governor's coming, and the timing is everything, right?"

Mr. O'Connor nodded again. "By the way," the other man asked, "what time is it? I left my watch in the room."

Walter Cronkite has been photographed here as much as Mr. Rockefeller, and when the Vice President walked into the party today, the people circling John Chancellor hardly looked up.

But neither of the two network anchor men is causing

as big a stir as are a trio of journalistic newcomers. John W. Dean 3d, who told a Senate committee the story of Watergate, is now a scrivener for Rolling Stone, telling its readers the story of the convention.

Elizabeth Ray comes to town tomorrow to write for Genesis, a magazine Mr. Rockefeller said he does not read. After recording most of her assignments with Representative Wayne L. Hays, the Ohio Democrat, Miss Ray will now record her impressions of the Republicans.

Like many other reporters here, she cannot type.

Jack Ford, the President's son, is writing for The Chicago Tribune and The Daily News, succeeding Jimmy Breslin as special convention correspondent for those papers.

Unlike most other reporters here, however, he held a news conference today in addition to helping run a group of young volunteers for his father.

Apparently distracted, he missed his first deadline, and in the early editions of the papers—those distributed here—his first contracted story will be missing.

Issues in Ford-Reagan Campaign

Special to The New York Times

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—President Ford and Ronald Reagan, the chief combatants at the Republican National Convention, which opens here tomorrow, are both conservatives who nevertheless differ sharply on a broad spectrum of issues.

Mr. Ford has sought to position himself as a centrist, but in the course of the pre-convention campaign moved to the right on issues in his efforts to neutralize his challenger for the Republican Presidential nomination.

Mr. Reagan commanded the support of the more militant right wingers within the Republican Party, but has modified some of his more controversial positions to broaden the base of his support.

But the differences between the two contenders have not vanished. On some issues these differences are marginal; on others they are substantial. Some of the wider gaps are to be found in national defense and foreign policy, where Mr. Reagan has made several of his most telling attacks on the President. But disagreements also rise on such matters as abortion, busing, women's rights, energy and economic policy, gun control, the proper role of the Federal Government and others.

Mr. Reagan has not taken any clear stand on a number of issues. On some, he has contented himself with attacking the policies of Mr. Ford, who, as President, cannot avoid taking a stand on issues in most cases.

What follows is a listing of some of the major issues where there is some degree of difference between the two candidates for the Republican nomination:

DEFENSE

The President has spoken of the United States being "second to none" in military strength, although he and other members of his Administration have also been stating of late that the nation is in a position of "rough equivalence" with the Soviet Union. Mr. Ford has boasted of reversing the downward trend of defense spending.

Mr. Reagan has charged that the Government has let the Soviet Union move ahead of this country in both conventional and nuclear weapons. He has not said how much more he would spend for defense, or where he would spend it.

DETEENTE

Although the President now refers to it as "peace through strength," the policy is essentially unchanged and described by the White House as willing-

ness to negotiate "fair, mutually beneficial agreements with the Soviet Union," to help maintain peace while at the same time resisting "Soviet military adventurism."

Mr. Reagan has asserted that the United States has given up more than it has gained in pursuing detente and charged that in improving relations with the Soviet Union this Government has worsened relations with its traditional allies, failed to take advantage of its opening to China and failed to halt Soviet expansionism. Mr. Reagan says that the Soviet Union has taken advantage of the first round of strategic arms limitation talks to position itself for nuclear superiority and warns against further losses in further talks.

Mr. Reagan, in the primary campaign, attacked the Government for engaging in negotiations with Panama that would eventually turn over sovereignty over the Canal Zone and control of the canal's operation to the Central American nation.

President Ford has said that the United States would maintain control over the canal into the next century and that any agreement with Panama would assure United States access to the canal as well as the right to defend the Canal Zone. But Mr. Ford also said that the United States must negotiate a treaty with Panama to avoid bloodshed. Mr. Reagan contends that the Panama Canal belongs to the United States, purely and simply.

MIDDLE EAST

Both men say that the United States must remain committed to the continued existence of Israel and both favor helping the Arabs and Israelis to reach a long term settlement. Mr. Reagan, however, has been critical of what he has described as a lack of United States leadership in ending the war in Lebanon.

RHODESIA

President Ford supports repeal of the Byrd amendment, which forbids the boycotting of Rhodesian chrome. Mr. Reagan opposes repeal and has said that ending chrome imports from Rhodesia would increase dependence on Soviet chrome. Mr. Reagan has criticized United States opposition to the white minority government in Rhodesia, saying that such opposition stands in the way of a peaceful settlement there.

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Shooting Death of Chicano Arouses Region in Texas

Continued From Page 1, Col. 3

was accused of taking Mr. Morales's body 350 miles by car across Texas and burying it, pleaded no contest on July 23 to the misdemeanor charge of tampering with physical evidence. She was placed on probation for one year and ordered to pay \$49.50 in court costs.

Her sister and her daughter, both of whom had allegedly helped to transport and bury the body, were never charged. Dennis E. Dunford, the daughter's 17-year-old boyfriend who was riding with Mr. Hayes the night of the shooting, was granted immunity. Texas prosecutors subsequently declared the case closed, saying that they had no further jurisdiction.

'A Poor, Sick Old Man'

Marvin Miller, Chief Hayes's attorney, charged that the case had become tainted with politics.

"They're beating a poor, sick old man," he said in an interview.

He said that his client had been taking medicine to relieve almost constant pain from three bullet wounds suffered three years ago in a shootout with two persons who were robbing a liquor store.

"If Frank Hayes gets indicted in Federal court, it's going to intimidate every jury in this area," he said.

Mexican-American leaders, in urging Federal action, argue that the civil rights drive of Southern blacks in the 1960's faded out before it got to the large Chicano populations of the Southwest. They charged that the Justice Department had been reluctant to intervene in behalf of the nation's second largest minority.

There are more than 11 million people of Spanish origin in the United States. Most of them are Mexican-Americans, concentrated in five Southwestern states.

"The Justice Department has clear authority, but they say it's been policy not to intervene when the state is handling it," said Ruben Sandoval, a San Antonio civil rights and criminal law representative of the Morales family. "But they've intervened all over the place in the past."

'Goes Beyond Race'

"It's worse here than it was in Mississippi in the early 60's. It's racial but it goes way beyond race. It's the mentality that permeates this state that a badge and a uniform gives a license to do just about anything."

"The juries cannot see beyond that uniform. They talk about due process. Well, we live in an area where there is no such animal, and we've got the jury count to back up that assertion."

He asserted that in San Antonio, where the majority is Mexican-American, 19 youths between the ages of 16 and 19 were killed by the police in the last 11 months. He said that was typical across the state of Texas.

"The police always say 'he was coming at me with a screwdriver or something,'" Mr. Sandoval said. "Yet the bullet holes are always in the kid's back."

Richard Morales was one of nine children in a poor family headed by a disabled father. He quit school after the sixth grade. He was sentenced to three years' probation for burglary. He was arrested once for drunken driving and was picked up several times for questioning about other burglaries.

He was arrested Aug. 7, 1975, by a Medina County deputy sheriff on two misdemeanor theft warrants charging that he had sold, but not delivered, a calf. But after seeing cuts on his legs, the sheriff's office released him and told him to seek medical attention.

A month later, Chief Hayes obtained the warrants. On Sunday, Sept. 14, after suspecting that Mr. Morales had possession of a stolen television and stereo, he dispatched his deputy, Donald C. McCall, to arrest Mr. Morales at his home. Stephen W. Worthy, part-time jail guard, rode with Deputy McCall.

Chief Drives Up

At 10:25 P.M., as Deputy McCall was leading Mr. Morales to his patrol car, Chief Hayes and Mr. Dunford pulled up in the chief's private car. According to Deputy McCall's sworn statement, Chief Hayes punched Mr. Morales in the stomach and said, "Let the son of a bitch go; uncuff him and let him run, so I can shoot him."

Mr. Dunford said that Chief Hayes invited him to go along that night in case he needed a witness. Mr. Worthy said that he had heard the chief threaten to kill Mr. Morales "at least 10 times."

Instead of taking the handcuffs off, Chief Hayes reportedly decided to take Mr. Morales to a bridge down the road. The five men drove off in two cars. At the bridge, Deputy McCall recalled, Chief Hayes said, "I don't want to do it here; follow me."

They stopped along the road, and Deputy McCall said, the chief ordered him to remove the handcuffs from Mr. Morales's wrists.

"While I was attempting to," Deputy McCall testified, "Frank struck Richard several times with the stomach with the shotgun." Then, according to a sworn statement by Deputy McCall,

Police Led to Grave

Mrs. Hayes at first denied any wrongdoing. But after blood stains, two shovels and a pickaxe were found in the car she led the police to Mr. Morales's grave.

"This is the most cold-blooded murder I've ever seen," Charles Hitzfelder, Medina County Sheriff for 27 years, told newsmen after Chief Hayes was arrested. "It looks like an execution."

Mr. Miller, attorney for Chief Hayes, successfully argued for a change of venue, and the case was transferred to San Angelo, 180 miles to the northwest. Of 76 prospective jurors, three were Chicanos, and Mr. Miller used peremptory challenges to exclude them. The jury eventually selected consisted of 11 whites and one black—10 women and two men.

Frank Hayes was hired as city marshal of Castroville on Sept. 1, 1969, at a salary of \$450 a month. He had retired from the Air Force as a senior master sergeant and supplemented his salary with a Government pension.

Texas towns often hire retired servicemen on pensions, because they are the only people available who can afford to take the low-paying police jobs.

Castroville, with a population of 1,900, calls itself "the little Alsace of Texas," because its first white settlers came from that district of France in 1844. In the town, and in the rest of Medina County, half of the 21,000 residents are Mexican-Americans.

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- 76 VOUVRAY (LITERS)
- 74 LA LIGNE BLANC DE BLANC
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- 74 CH. FONSCELOMBE (VVOG)

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- 1973 CH. BOUTET
- 1973 CH. CADILLAC
- BOCUSE L'ABBAYE ROUGE
- 74 CHUSCLAN (RHONE-VILLAGES)
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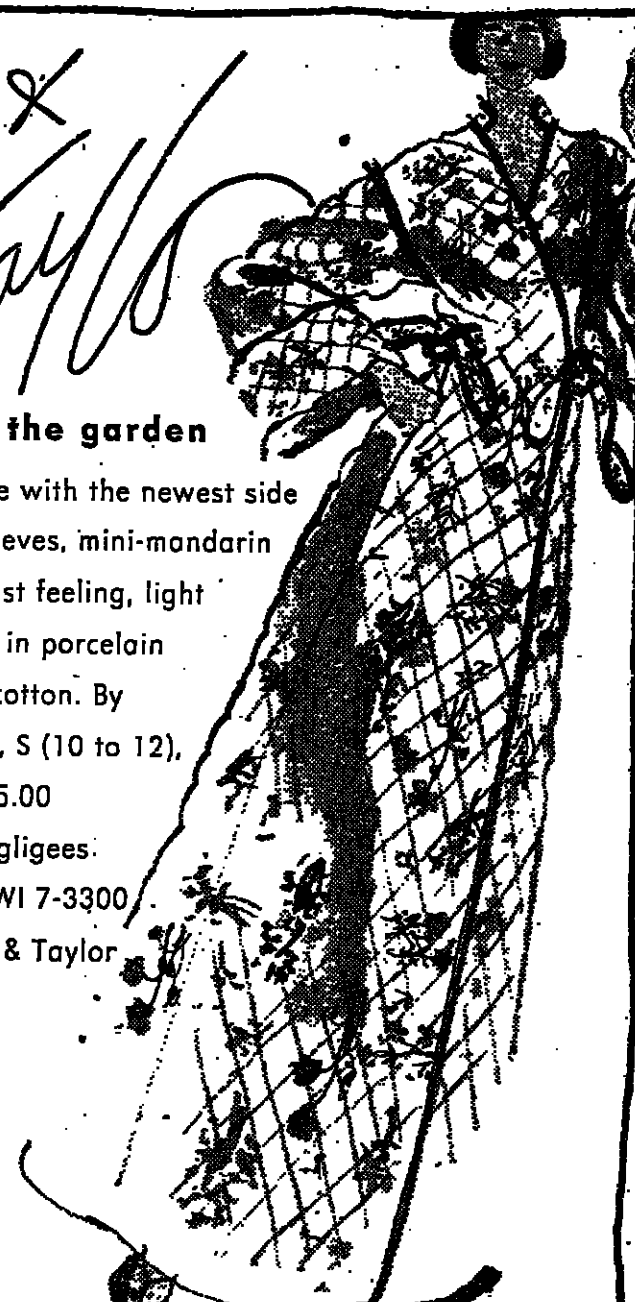
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Human Error Caused Explosion That Killed 12 at Louisiana Refinery, Union Official Says

By WAYNE KING
Special to The New York Times

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15—The explosion in a Tenneco Oil Company refinery at Chalmette, La., that killed 12 men Thursday resulted from a human error, according to the head of the union to which 10 of the men belonged.

Albert Catyh, business agent for Local 37 of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, said in an interview: "It was just a mistake on a man's part. It was human error."

The boilermakers union has been conducting an inquiry into the cause of the blast, which

occurred about 7:30 P.M. Thursday at the top of a 30-story fractionating tower at the Tenneco refinery at Chalmette, about 20 miles southeast of here on the Mississippi River.

Mr. Catyh said that he was "fairly well satisfied" about the cause of the explosion, which dismembered some of the victims. Besides those killed, seven workers were seriously injured and remain in serious condition.

Decision Soon
Mr. Catyh said that no official statement was ready yet, but he added, "We'll have a definite decision soon."

Mr. Catyh said he could not elaborate on the precise cause of the blast. But he said, "The company was not at fault." He also said the error he referred to had not been made by a member of his union.

The union official also said that earlier reports by workers of an explosion believed to have occurred in the same tower a week ago were incorrect. "It was not an explosion," he said. "It had nothing to do with this. There was something happened in that tower about a week ago," he said, declining to elaborate.

A spokesman for Tenneco also said there had been no previous explosion. The dead and injured were part of a crew of 24 men doing maintenance work on the tower.

Ten of those killed were employed by the Delta Field Erection Company of Baton Rouge, a subcontractor for Tenneco. The two others were Tenneco employees.

4 Other Incidents
The blast Thursday was the fifth major explosion or fire at the Chalmette Tenneco installation since 1969. One man was killed and seven injured in the earlier incidents.

A hydrochloric acid tank blew up in March 1973, when two workers were bleeding pressure from it, killing one in a spray of acid and injuring the other. In November of the same year, a hydro-cracking (refining) unit overheated and burst into flame but caused no injuries. That same unit exploded and burned for an hour in March of last year, injuring four.

A fire, apparently caused by an explosion, caused two injuries in August 1969. The blast here Thursday is also being investigated by the Federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration, and

by the Tenneco Company. The offices of both were closed today and officials could not be reached for comment.

Fund Is Started
Meanwhile, Mr. Catyh said that a fund had been started for the widows and families of the deceased men. "Some of them had a little money," he said, "but mostly they lived week to week."

"I've been around the boiler-makers around the country," he continued, "and I've seen them killed before my eyes. But nothing like this."
Several of those killed were blown to pieces; the inside of

the tower, containing large metal plates, collapsed on others. A crane was used to take them out.

Mr. Catyh noted in particular the plight of one family, that of Huey Cantrell, a foreman working on the tower Thursday.

Mr. Cantrell escaped injury, but his 18-year-old son, Larry, working with him, was killed. Another son, Michael, 21, was critically injured. "If the other son lives," Mr. Catyh said today, "he'll be blind the rest of his life."

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MAN IS LOSER
LOUISIANA RACE
Dairy Farmer Ends
30-Year Incumbency
Victory in Primary

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 15 (AP)—Representative Otto E. Passman's 30-year tenure in Congress ended by a dairy farmer who was 5 years old when Mr. Passman was first elected to the House of Representatives.

virtually all precincts in the 76-year-old Mr. Passman's district were lost by 4,701 votes to Jerry Huckaby in his Democratic primary.

opponent had served in Congress but agreed with me that me for a younger man," Huckaby said from his district in Monroe. "The were ready for a change. I've felt for the past four years that I was going to win. An American dream come true."

Huckaby took his telephone call last night and did not reach for today. His office later a statement pledging for whomsoever is elected, did not mention Mr. Passman, who will face Frank Republican of Monroe.

months ago, when Mr. Passman said he began considering his first political opponent, a few people thought of the House foreign subcommittee.

Passman had endeared to the rural, piney-strict with his conservatism and an ability to get dollars for American products. He won his primary campaign percent of the vote and opposed in the general

when Mr. Huckaby said that he was a candidate, the Democratic nominee, Mr. Passman remarked, "a nice young fellow."

fortgaged Farm
Mr. Huckaby took his seriously, mortgaging a 5-acre farm in Ringgold, into an apartment in the closest thing to a center in the district hiring an advertising

forced Mr. Passman to his tactics. For the first his career, Mr. Passman ad a news media campaign raised more than in contributions. Huckaby raised more \$50,000, including \$5,000 the Agricultural and Dairy onal Political Trust, the fund-raising arm of erica Dairymen Inc.

Huckaby campaigned on sman's advancing age, e against a prayer-in- amendment and allega- that he padded his ex- account for travel be- ashington and his home

her races. Representa- time C. Boggs and Joe panner easily won re- on against token oppo-

race to succeed retiring stative F. Edward Hé- councilman James Mo- New Orleans led a six- id by a wide margin. faces a runoff Oct. 2 State Representative A. Tony.

State Senator J. D. won the Democratic on in the Sixth Con- District, and will incumbent, W. Henson a Republican, in the general election. The ther incumbent Repub- Congressman, David ill face David Scheur- a Democrat who was ed yesterday.

ana's two other Repre- es, John Breaux and ng, were unopposed in ary.

PUBLIC NOTICES

U.S. DISTRICT COURT
SOUTH DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

ASSOCIATES INC., Bankruptcy
Bankrupt. No. 73 B 1053

Notice of Sale
Harry given that upon the ap- Harry Cohen, trustee in bank- a State Associates, Inc., and the low cause named therein dated 1975, a hearing will be held under signed Bankruptcy Judge in United States Courtroom, Foley York, New York on August 24, 10 p.m. or as soon thereafter as may be heard to consider: (1) why offer, to purchase the right, in- amount of \$25,000.00, or any other, to purchase the right, in- of Harry Cohen, trustee in- in, in and to certain items and pments with Cherry & Webb Con- and to certain trade fixtures, supplies and inventory located in should not be accepted and (2) Cohen as trustee herein, should ed to sell, assign and transfer ph, life and interest in and to the said property to the highest off- and being bid "AS IS" and without warranty or representa- or return, upon such terms as the court may prescribe, in others of Sophie of Rhode Is- and Massachusetts Franklin-Smith, and order to show cause op, and the trustee's inventory of to be sold have been filed in the under signed Bankruptcy Judge able for inspection by interested ch office.
York, New York
111, 1975

JOHN J. GALGAY
Bankruptcy Judge

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The Case of a Critically Ill Legionnaire Typifies Bafflement of Mystery Disease

By LAWRENCE K. ALTMAN
Special to The New York Times

HERSHEY, Pa., Aug. 15—

Four weeks ago, Jerry F. Shope drove 150 miles from his home in Saltillo, Pa., with four legionnaire friends to Philadelphia for a few days of festivities at the state American Legion convention. There, for four days, they slept in the same hotel room and were together for nearly all of the convention activities.

Now, a critically ill Mr. Shope lies in an intensive care unit of The Milton S. HERSHEY Medical Center of the Pennsylvania State University here. Mr. Shope, a 54-year-old mechanic, is dependent on a series of tubes in his body because he needs the help of a mechanical respirator to breathe.

As a respirator pumps air into Mr. Shope's lungs, his wife, Mildred, reads get-well cards to him. Mr. Shope nods expressions of thanks.

Mr. Shope communicates only by nods and eyeblinks because a tube from his throat is connected to the mechanical respirator and his arms are strapped to boards so that other tubes will not slip out of the arteries and veins in his wrists.

Mr. Shope's doctors are baffled by his illness. All they know is that his lungs suffered severe damage from some unknown substance that was spread in some unknown way at the American Legion convention.

Companions Are Well
And just as mysteriously, his four legionnaire traveling companions were not affected by the illness.

Dr. Robert C. Aber, the specialist in internal medicine who heads the team caring for Mr. Shope, expressed hope in an interview that if the doctors and nurses can overcome the difficulties of getting enough oxygen into the air sacs of his damaged lungs and otherwise support his bodily needs, the lungs will recover to the point where Mr. Shope can walk out of the hospital.

Though Mr. Shope is just one of the victims of the mysterious illness that has come to be called "legionnaire's disease," his case illustrates another dimension of the outbreak that involves hundreds of epidemiologists, laboratory scientists and other medical workers throughout the country.

Mr. Shope is more fortunate than the 25 people who have died in the same outbreak, and he is less fortunate than those among the 144 people who have recovered sufficiently to be discharged from the hospital.

Health officials say that about 50 patients with the disease are still in hospitals throughout Pennsylvania and that at least four others are in critical or serious condition.

Without the type of intensive care Mr. Shope is receiving, doctors knowledgeable about the illness suspect the death toll from it might have been higher than the 15 percent fatality rate that has resulted.

While the doctors and nurses move in and out of Mr. Shope's room to change the amounts of oxygen the mechanical respirator delivers to his lungs in accordance with the results of frequent tests to measure the amounts of oxygen and carbon dioxide in his blood, his wife and other family members nap on couches in the lobby or spend time in the cafeteria.

Every two hours a family member is allowed to spend 10 minutes with Mr. Shope.

"He keeps his eyes closed as much as possible but he seems more alert these last few days," Mrs. Shope said.

The Shopes are not religious, Mrs. Shope said, and she has spent less time praying than mulling over the events of the last four weeks with their six children and eight grandchildren.

"You just have to wonder what happened. We just cannot figure it out. We have no special theory. We just keep talking it over among ourselves. It's always strange when you read about something that happens to others. But when it happens to you, you just wonder why."

In the next few hours Mr. Shope's condition deteriorated. When the doctors examined a series of X-rays, Dr. Aber said, "We saw pneumonia developing on both sides."

Then on Aug. 2, the doctors learned from news accounts that Mr. Shope was apparently one of the victims of a mysterious illness that had struck many of those at the convention. And Mr. Shope's condition was growing worse.

Dr. Aber recalled, "The major problem with his care was getting enough oxygen into his lungs."

Staff's Job Was Difficult
Mr. Shope needed a mechanical respirator and intensive nursing care. But the isolation precautions required because of the possibility of the illness being contagious made the staff's job difficult. Each time a person entered the room he had to wash his hands with disinfectant and wear a mask and gown. When the person left the room, the mask and gown were discarded and the hands washed again.

Dr. Aber said, "I was hoping for news of the diagnosis from the Center for Disease Control."

But none came, and Dr. Aber was on the horns of a dilemma. "There was a chance he would respond to high doses of steroids," Dr. Aber said. "On the other hand, if his condition was due to an infectious process, use of steroids could fight his immunologic (disease-fighting) system in such a way as to allow the infection to worsen. We needed to have a piece of lung tissue to help us make that differential diagnosis to guide our therapy."

But that diagnostic step meant Mr. Shope would have to go to the operating room for the lung biopsy. The procedure involved some risks under ordinary circumstances. But in Mr. Shope's case it posed serious risks, which Dr. Aber said he explained to Mr. Shope and his family.

At the same time, Mr. Shope was told that he was a victim of an outbreak that had resulted in the deaths of some legionnaires.

"I thought it would upset him but it didn't seem to bother him very much," Mrs. Shope said. "The lung biopsy may not help me but may someone else?" Mrs. Shope said her husband told her.

"When Dr. Carolyn Wine, the surgeon, performed the operation, she said she didn't know if her sutures would stay together because the lung was so soft and cheesy, unlike anything she had seen before," Dr. Aber said.

But the sutures held. When the pathologist looked under the microscope at the

piece of lung that Dr. Wine had removed, there was no evidence of hypersensitivity. Other laboratory tests did not yield the specific diagnosis that Dr. Aber had thought they might.

All the medical team could do was continue the supportive care approach.

Critical Part of Care
Now, Dr. Aber said, "The critical part of his care is for the staff to prevent him from developing a hospital-acquired infection or an atrogenic (doctor caused) disease."

Accordingly, among other things, the nurses frequently changed the dressings covering the area where tubes are inserted into Mr. Shope's arteries and veins.

It was just three days ago that the doctors believed the chances were so slim that Mr. Shope's illness was due to an infectious agent that they could stop the precaution of wearing gowns and masks.

But how did the 33-year-old Dr. Aber, who has a 17-month-old daughter, feel about the risks he might have been undertaking in caring for Mr. Shope?

Dr. Aber said, "I didn't think about it. I just did what I wanted to go out and put myself on the line. But things were happening so fast in his immediate care and the decisions that we had to make, I just couldn't see doing it any other way. The rest of the team felt the same way. My wife thought about it more than I did."

"She said maybe you had better stay over at the hospital this week so that you don't bring anything home to the baby. But I felt better and better as days passed and there were no secondary cases reported."

Dr. Aber also had worked as an epidemiologist at the Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, which is assisting the Pennsylvania Health Department in investigating the outbreak.

By coincidence, Dr. Aber's friend, Dr. David Fraser, was in nearby Harrisburg directing the field investigation into the outbreak during the early days of Mr. Shope's hospitalization. Dr. Aber said that each evening he drove to and from Harrisburg to trade information with Dr. Fraser about Mr. Shope's course and that of the investigation.

Although epidemiologists have asked Mr. Shope and his friends about their activities at the convention, no one has found the critical difference that would answer why Mr. Shope came down with the mysterious illness and his friends did not—information that could help determine what struck the legionnaires.

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happens to you, you just wonder why."

This year he went with William Covert, Donald Jenkins, Ronald Rowe and Edward Stevens. The five men slept two each on two double beds and on one cot in the Ben Franklin Hotel.

"He called home to say he was having a good time and feeling well," Mrs. Shope said.

When the convention ended July 24, Mrs. Shope met her husband and drove with their son-in-law James Hagner for a family reunion at Wildwood, N. J.

The next day the family had lunch on the Boardwalk on the Jersey shore. Later, Mr. Shope began to experience mild diarrhea and rested. On Monday he developed a headache. The pains in his chest and back were attributed to gas and indigestion.

When the symptoms continued on July 27, the family drove Mr. Shope back home to Saltillo, a town of 700 in Huntington County.

The family physician attributed the symptoms to bronchitis. However, Mr. Shope felt weaker and on July 30 he was admitted to Huntington Hospital. A day later his condition worsened.

"He was confused, he knew us but at times he didn't know what he was doing," Mrs. Shope said.

On Aug. 1, doctors at Huntington Hospital recognized that Mr. Shope's condition would require the intensive care available at a large medical center. Mr. Shope was taken to the Hershey Medical Center, 100 miles from here. He talked as he walked into his hospital room, but was short of breath and somewhat confused.

Mr. Shope is a diabetic. But neither this condition nor anything else in his medical history could explain his condition after an examination once the initial laboratory tests were made. His liver function test showed slight abnormalities but not enough to account for all his symptoms. His chest X-rays showed a condition that the doctors interpreted as pneumonia. Suspecting that Mr. Shope might have suffered a stroke, the doctors put a needle into his back to drain a few drops of spinal fluid. These test results were normal.

But what was the cause of the pneumonia? Dr. Aber was puzzled because it did not fit the pattern of anything he had encountered as an infectious disease expert at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston.

Was Not Typical
"It wasn't typical for bacterial or fungal pneumonia," Dr. Aber said, adding, "I was thinking more along the lines of a hypersensitivity (allergic) or immunologic reaction due to something he inhaled that would be evenly distributed throughout the lung. If it were due to a virus it would take days for results of the cultures and we couldn't treat it with a specific drug. Because of the pneumonia (parrot fever), which is a treatable condition, we prescribed (an antibiotic called) tetracycline."

20 Suffering From Fever In Florida Are Improving
BOYNTON BEACH, Fla., Aug. 15 (AP)—Twenty patients still suffering from a mysterious high-fever illness that killed five elderly residents of a nursing home last week showed marked improvement today and the authorities relaxed a semiquarantine.

"There are no new deaths or illnesses and the situation is extremely stable. All the patients are doing very well," Marie Kimble, administrator of the Boulevard Manor Nursing home, said.

The cause of the outbreak is under investigation by a team of laboratory technicians at the Federal Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, their findings probably won't be disclosed for several days. Officials said at a news conference yesterday that the fever disease was not the contagious and had run its course, they said they would look at a possibility that the spread a viral infection among the susceptible elderly residents, already ill, may have been aggravated by a breakdown in the home's air conditioning system during the week.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

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vs.
THE MERGER DATE, INC. et al. Defendants

WILLIAM L. LANCE, Plaintiff
vs.
THE MERGER DATE, INC. et al. Defendants

EDWARD BISHOP et al. Plaintiffs
vs.
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Handwritten Arabic text at the top right of the page.



Open letter to President Ford from 76 United States Congressmen of both parties denounces Mexico's slide to communism under President Echeverria.

Reprinted from Congressional Record August 10, 1976, Page E4499

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

August 10, 1976

Hon. Gerald R. Ford
President
The White House
Washington, D.C.

Dear Mr. President:

On May fifth, thirty Members of Congress expressed to you their concern over the trend of political developments in Mexico, asking whether the Secretary of State was, in fact, keeping you adequately informed. A response to this letter has been received; but there still appear to be substantial points of disagreement.

Since the fourteenth of April, at least thirty-five excerpts from the Mexican press have been inserted in the Congressional Record, in a sincere effort to illustrate points of concern, and to provide the documentation which critics invariably demand — and invariably ignore.

It would be interesting to learn what favorable interpretation can be placed upon the following:

- (1) The amnesty recently provided for hundreds of Soviet agents who provided leadership for the bloody events of 1968, when hundreds of Mexicans were killed in summer-long disturbances.
- (2) The placement of at least a thousand non-Mexican Communists and radicals in key government and journalistic positions in Mexico.
- (3) The Mexican government's drive to increase political, economic, and "cultural" ties with every Communist nation on earth.
- (4) The dismissal, by President Echeverria, of waves of terrorist attacks as mere "diversion" and "provocations" which are not the fault of self-proclaimed leftist revolutionaries.
- (5) The recent changes in the Mexican Constitution to cut away the legal basis of private property.
- (6) The recent introduction of Castroite textbooks, for compulsory use in all Mexican schools.
- (7) The persistent employment of Communist rhetoric, anti-American demagoguery, and calls for domestic class warfare from the highest Mexican officials.
- (8) Government inaction in the face of thousands of land seizures taking place all across Mexico, often by armed gangs under non-Mexican leadership.
- (9) Open declarations that collectivization of the countryside is the government's goal, combined with heavy government pressure on the rural population to join collectives.

Surely we are not expected to overlook the lesson of Cuba, when all our official "experts" and media pundits assured us that Fidel Castro had no intention of imposing Communism upon the Cuban people. As a result, the Cubans were enslaved, except for one Cuban in ten who escaped to the United States, and a Soviet base has been implanted ninety miles from Florida.

The present one-party government of Mexico is following a similar path. For moral and humanitarian reasons alone, we should prefer not to see 65 million Mexicans forced to choose between slavery and exile. And for overwhelmingly important strategic reasons, we should prefer not to see what some Mexican writers can already visualize — a Cactus Curtain along the Rio Grande.

For all these reasons and more, we ask your assurance that the developing situation in Mexico is receiving the deep attention which it merits.

Sincerely,

- | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|
| John M. Ashbrook | Bill Hefner | John E. Rousselot | Bob Easten |
| William L. Dickinson | Tim Lee Carter | W. Houston Moore | David R. Bowen |
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| Richard Kelley (Fla.) | Gene Snyder | Mendel J. Davis | James A. Haley |
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| James M. Collins | Eud Hillis | James Abdnor | Tom Hagedorn |
| Ron Paul | Marilyn Lloyd | Thomas N. Downing | Burt Talcott |
| Gary A. Myers | Jim Martin | George Hanson | L. H. Fountain |
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Lincoln: Story of Dis...
 was open for occupancy...
 in March 1976—the short-...
 at the old hospital had...
 the neighborhood, Dr...
 said, was getting...
 desperate.
 "Everybody kept talk-...
 about what relief the...
 new hospital would bring,"...
 Dr. Carlson, who...
 was the first doctor trans-...
 ferred along with "six babies...
 and cardiac patients."
 In the letter, however, he...
 "I never for a moment be-...
 lieved that the new Lincoln...
 was going to be a paradise...
 or even a good hospital. But...
 to have it so bad and to have...
 so little chance of improve-...
 ment proved too much."
 The old Lincoln lost its...
 accreditation last year be-...
 cause of "shocking condi-...
 tions" that included over-...
 crowding, interminable waits...
 for patients, as well as faulty...
 equipment, broken elevators...
 and malfunctioning cardiac...
 monitors.
 The 65-year-old, 346-bed...
 institution was described by...
 the Joint Commission on Ac-...
 creditation of Hospitals as...
 "too old and too dilapidated...
 to provide good patient...
 care."
 New Building, Old Woes
 But in the new, 700-bed...
 hospital, many of the same...
 complaints have been heard...
 including the criticism by...
 many doctors that the move...
 was premature, that many...
 essential systems either had...
 not been sufficiently tested...
 or just did not work.
 An unanticipated patient...
 increase of about 1,000 a...
 week combined with a delay...
 in transferring additional...
 nurses and aides from two...
 municipal hospitals in the...
 area that were closed down...
 caused some of the problems...
 at the new hospital.
 Because of a lack of clerks...
 and other support personnel...
 patients frequently spend...
 upwards of six hours in the...
 wards in clinics and longer...
 tests are required.
 Since the hospital opened...
 early last year, 325 beds...
 because of a lack of money...
 to increase staff, security...
 patients coming in through...
 the emergency room have...
 waited up to three days to...
 see a doctor.
 Several staff transfers from...
 the closed hospitals have...
 disrupted some of the new...
 staff and additional staff...
 are expected to be hired by...
 October.
 But Dr. Carlson said...
 "The new hospital is...
 supposed to be a...
 step toward solving...
 the problems of...
 the city."
 "The new hospital...
 is supposed to be...
 a step toward...
 solving the...
 problems of...
 the city."
 "The new hospital...
 is supposed to be...
 a step toward...
 solving the...
 problems of...
 the city."

The resolution of conflict in self is like the making one of opposites in art.—ELI SIEGEL, 1941

The Aesthetic Realism of Eli Siegel Is True

—From the Advertising Committee of Aesthetic Realism

The Advertising Committee of Aesthetic Realism represents the students and teachers of Aesthetic Realism; and also many people all over the country who have come to see that Aesthetic Realism is true and needed.

Aesthetic Realism was founded in 1941 by Eli Siegel. Aesthetic Realism, from the beginning, was a way of seeing the world, questioning an earlier way a person might have.

As the years went on, despite disadvantages, Aesthetic Realism seemed convincing to people, various enough to represent people in general. We might mention Carrie Lois Wilson of Philadelphia, Barnard College, 1966; Chaim Koppelman, printer, teacher at the School of Visual Arts; Arnold Percy, teacher of anthropology, Ph.D., Columbia University; Gary Krakauer, Johns Hopkins University, 1967; Ted van Griethuysen, University of Texas, Fulbright scholar;

Rebecca Thompson, M.A., Penn State University; William Atherton, actor, Carnegie Institute of Technology, 1969; Nancy Starrels of Chicago, University of Iowa, 1943; Sheldon Kranz, University of Iowa, 1943; Barbara Davison, Bennington College, 1958; Lois Mason, teacher, State University of New York at New Paltz, 1969; Marc Loonan, teacher, City University of New York, 1975; Edward Palumbo, Ph.D., University of Michigan, Fulbright Lecturer; Marilyn Enderby, Indiana University, 1967; Norman Freeman, D.D.S., New York University.

It has been hard for many persons, including those in charge of public information, to believe that a new thing in education has taken place. Certainly there was no desire to feel that one's education was incomplete. This has been a sad hindrance to general awareness of Aesthetic Realism. Meanwhile, there have been hundreds of persons who have come to believe that Aesthetic Realism is true, not because they were unusual or because they were easily

persuaded; it was because they used their best judgment and were careful of their lives.

The sentiment of those who feel that Aesthetic Realism adds to science and art in America is explained and strengthened by the letter of William Carlos Williams which precedes *Hot Afternoons Have Been in Montana: Poems* by Eli Siegel. Dr. Williams wrote:

I say definitely that that single poem, out of a thousand others written in the past quarter century, secures our place in the cultural world.

Significant, too, of the value of Aesthetic Realism and the meaning of Eli Siegel is the fact that 158 people—students and consultants of Aesthetic Realism, and others too—were impelled to contribute the cost of this advertisement.

For the purpose of having the American people truly understand Aesthetic Realism, we asked Eli Siegel to write an *Outline of Aesthetic Realism*, which follows.

An Outline of Aesthetic Realism by Eli Siegel

As a means of self-increase as one sees it. This tendency is seen by Aesthetic Realism as the cause of insanity and of general mental disorder. The details of what I have just said can be seen in the last thirty numbers of *The Right of Aesthetic Realism to Be Known*, the newsletter at this time generally called TRO.

6. Homosexuality Is Based on Contempt
 Homosexuality has arisen often from a son's contempt for the way a mother showed "love" to him. This contempt, based on an easy conquest of mother, changed to a contempt for and a deep indifference to women. That love was had on such easy terms encouraged likewise a contempt for what was different from oneself—that is, the world. The work of Consultation With Three, one of the Aesthetic Realism consultation trios, has made for a change in about a hundred homosexual persons. This should be verified as fairly as can be.

7. Education Is for Liking the World
 Since the purpose of life itself is to like the world as much as can be, it is clear that education in all its diversity is for the purpose of liking the world.

8. The Family Begins Wrong
 The family should be the first point in the liking of the world; but it most often is a substitute for the world, in which members have simultaneously contempt for each other, too much devotion to each other, and unfairness to everyone else.

9. Religion Likes the Cause of the World
 The tendency of all religion is to see something of a personal cause for the world. This personal cause is seen as God in Judaism, Christianity, Mohammedanism. The seeing of the cause of the world as personal is poetic and has much truth in it. The world, though, as Aesthetic Realism sees it, is always both personal and impersonal. Christ is one of the great seers by man of reality as intimately personal and as immeasurably impersonal.

10. Humor Is with Religion
 The purpose of religion, which is the pleased seeing of God in everything that takes place, is akin to that of humor. Humor, while accepting the uncomely, the awry, the unhandy, shows that it can be thought of gracefully. When the ugly is seen gracefully, there can be that release familiar to man called laughter. God is the cause of form in humor, too.

11. Poetry Is Sanity
 Poetry is logic and emotion brought together so well, music ensues. Sanity is the oneness of unconfined emotion and perceptive precision.

12. Music Is Continuity and Surprise
 Music finds sound as continuous and new in the blankness or emptiness of the world. Music

also finds continuity in the tumult, the unexpected of the world. As we listen to music, change and sameness are felt at every moment. Music is sound, proceeding from an individual, which shows the world as unlooked for and yet in keeping with the hopes we had all the time.

13. Food Is Oneself Becoming the World
 A child grows from 12 pounds to 80 pounds through making the world himself. In eating anything, we assimilate the world; that is, the world becomes like ourselves. The fact that we need food in order to have the strength to complain of the world is one of the great signs that the world is more friendly than we know.

14. Air Shows How We Are
 Whenever we are angry, or surprised, or ever so hopeful, the way we breathe shows this. A baby in a tantrum shows an enmity to air—the world, which all human beings at any time may have. If we are angry, we can deeply show our displeasure by not wanting to breathe air coming from a world which has displeased us.

15. Sex Is Either
 Sex is either a means of having the world just the way we want it—that is, having contempt for it; or it can be the means of making the ordinary things of the world take on more meaning. Sex, therefore, is always either for contempt or respect. The chief thing wrong with sex is that it so easily can be used as a means of ecstatic revenge on a world which we see as not having been good to us. Sex often is revenge, not expression.

16. Alcoholism
 Alcoholism is a popular means of annulling dislike of the world through a certain flowing thing which can make the world seem friendly and on one's side. The bad thing about alcoholism is that the success one has in transmuting the world is not believed in by all of oneself, and often changes to something less comforting.

17. Gambling Makes Love to the World
 Gambling is a way of proving to oneself that the world, sometimes familiarly called Lady Luck, is for one. Some persons simply have to prove that the unknown forces of the world like them. The need to feel this is profound and driving. Therefore, a person may look at his cards as if God were looking at him and judging him.

18. Drugs Tell the World Bye-Bye
 We all of us would like to get away from a world without enough solace for or approval of ourselves. Drugs are a means of changing a harsh, commanding, puzzling world into one more ready to do as one desires. Drugs as the means to this yearned-for change, will be sought, purchased, stolen.

19. Crime
 Many people see other people as representing a world not so friendly or good to themselves.

The world regarded as enemy becomes people you don't have to care for, people you have a right to take things from, and if necessary, to hurt. Crime is often a deep retaliation on a world not seen as good enough to oneself and for oneself.

20. Power Is Good and Bad
 When you affect a person, that is, have some power over him; and you respect him more because there is this effect, the power you have is good. When food has power over us by giving us more strength, we can like this assistance from the food. We can like the power music may have over us. When we like the meaning a person has for us, love that is true is present; and meaning is power. Power, therefore, had by yourself has two consequences: you respect the person yielding to that power; or you have contempt for him. In the second possibility lies much of the social misery of America and the world.

21. Economics Has Made for Bad Power
 Economics has made for bad power in the history of the world and of America. At no time should a person have had to depend on another person for the chance to be productive; that is, to work. The way men have got jobs or given them through the years has been unjust or unethical. In May 1970, I said the protest against the way jobs were had and profits were made had become more conscious in the world. There will be no economic recovery in the world until economics itself, the making of money, the having of jobs, becomes ethical; is based on good will rather than on the ill will which has been predominant for centuries.

22. Marriage Is for Liking the World
 Marriage is a means for liking the world through a person. Too often, though, marriage is a contemptuous exclusion of the world.

23. Wars Arise from Contempt
 In *The Right of Aesthetic Realism to Be Known*, or TRO, Numbers 165 and 166, I showed that war arises from that nationalism which often is contempt for another nation and the people of that nation. I quoted Winston Churchill's *The Gathering Storm* to sustain what was said. The desire for contempt is so deep and large in man that, with anger preceding, it may seem right for a man to be the cause of another man's lying dead on the ground. Contempt causes insanity; it therefore causes wars.

24. Loneliness Is Individualism in Reverse
 We all of us want to be individuals or to depend only on ourselves. Individualism, corruptly preceding, is the exclusion of all but ourselves. When individualism gets into the sad field (and it often does), it becomes the loneliness associated with isolated, small railway stations, with pulling at a rowboat all night by

oneself, or being in a tunnel with no sense of exit. Lordliness and empire have become grey, have become dismaying loneliness.

25. Brothers and Sisters
 Brothers and sisters may use each other to have a victory over themselves and also over the world or other people. I have recently used John Ford's play *The Fly She's a Whore* (1633) to show that the love of Giovanni and Annabella has its unfortunate likeness in many families. I have written this in TRO 169 under the title "In Darkest Family."

26. Sincerity Is Oneself as Real
 When one sees that it is best to be exact about oneself, for oneself is as real as anything in the world, sincerity is liked and followed.

27. Dreams
 Dreams are criticisms of oneself through pictures one earlier was busy in arranging.

28. Science Loves Exactitude
 Science is a belief in the exactitude of things. Science, then, has faith in this: The more a thing is fully and precisely seen, the more it goes along with one's greatest hopes. Science and faith, in the long run, are one thing.

29. Knowledge
 Knowledge is an aesthetic state in which the exactitude of a thing and the way it can be seen by an individual are one. To see a black table is precision. To see a green frog on that table, with the music of stringed instruments being played, is knowledge too, arising from the fact that black table, green frog, and slow string music are related. Knowledge is always a junction of specificity and relation.

30. Freedom Is Double
 Man has two freedoms: the freedom to do what he really wants to do, and the freedom to do what he doesn't want to do. Ego, or the self in its incompleteness, is the cause of our using freedom to be false to ourselves. Aesthetic Realism studies freedom that is large and just to oneself and also a seeming freedom which lets part of ourselves sadly and unhandsonely run us.

31. The Past Can Be Seen Better
 The past is what it is, but it can always be seen better. The past, seen better, can reasonably be regarded as changing. If we see what has happened to us better today, we give the past a more promising future. There is no limit to how well we can see anything in the past. This means the past can join the present and future, wisely.

32. Guilt Is This
 Guilt is the feeling that we don't like something enough. This guilt is based on the feeling that we don't like the world enough.

Aesthetic Realism Has Been Tested

What Eli Siegel has written in his *Outline of Aesthetic Realism* has been tested in perhaps 30,000 Aesthetic Realism lessons. Many letters now exist showing the effect of Aesthetic Realism. A large result, too, is that persons who once had Aesthetic Realism lessons are now of twelve consultation trios doing effective work with husbands, wives, sons, daughters, children—that is, people.

Some of the consultation trios now busy are: Consultation With Three (principal subject, homosexuality); The Kindest Art (principal subject, the artist as person); First Person Plural (principal subject, women in a friendly and unfriendly world); The Three Persons (questions known and unknown of a woman); There Are Wives (nearness and distance in domestic life); Spain Is Truth or *España Es Verdad* (Aesthetic Realism expressed in Spanish). And the other trios are all worth knowing.

What Eli Siegel says in his *Outline* is dealt with more at length in *The Aesthetic Method in Self-Conflict* (1946), the first work which presented aesthetics as the answer to human problems. This early work is now combined with *Psychiatry, Economics, Aesthetics*, also of 1946, which presents contemporary economics as having an unfavorable effect on individual emotion. The combined two works are a present publication of Definition Press, \$2.50.

The mentioned newsletter, TRO, is approaching its 180th number. It is a source of Aesthetic Realism information not of easy access. TRO is a weekly, the price of which is \$4 for three months.

Aesthetic Realism began with Eli Siegel's poem, "Hot Afternoons Have Been in Montana," *Nation* Prize, 1925. This poem, with many others, is in Eli Siegel's *Hot Afternoons Have Been in Montana: Poems*. These poems are the poetic beginnings of Aesthetic Realism and its poetic substance.

There are other publications which can be acquired. A brochure about these publications will be sent on receipt of twenty-five cents.

Culture and Ethics on Greene Street

Perhaps the place in America most fair to possibilities of thought is the Aesthetic Realism Foundation, 141 Greene Street. The Foundation is an independent, educational, not-for-profit organization.

Aesthetic Realism consultations take place every day at the Aesthetic Realism Foundation. Since 1971, there have been more than 13,000 consultations, each presenting life as diverse, sorrowful, to be better known. A consultation trio that could be mentioned at this time is The Young Mind, which has convinced persons between 8 and 18 or so that some people know how they feel.

Seminars take place every Thursday. These seminars have seemed to be really just to life in New York and America. And there are informative Saturday presentations; Sunday autobiographies.

Thought is at once ethics, science, and art. These, seen deeply, show religion as a way of seeing the world accurately, comprehensively, fairly. What is going on at 141 Greene Street, the Aesthetic Realism Foundation, will, it is hoped, be more usefully seen through the present advertisement.

Comment by Six Persons

We think—and many others do—that America needs to know Aesthetic Realism. We have in our own lives found the Aesthetic Realism of Eli Siegel to be that which we were looking for; and we had had an education rather rich. How deeply we want the media and people to be fair to Eli Siegel and his thought! Our emotion here is so large, it may not seem consonant with the sobriety and utilitarian purpose of an advertisement. Still, a deep and comprehensive emotion is there. We have looked at it long enough and looked at its cause long enough to know that the emotion is sound, based truly. We are pleased to honor Eli Siegel on his birthday. How we wish many, many others join us!

The Advertising Committee of Aesthetic Realism
 ELLEN REISS, MARGOT CARPENTER, HECTOR SMITH
 ROY HARRIS, JOHN STERN, DOROTHY KOPPELMAN

Aesthetic Realism Foundation

141 Greene Street, New York, N.Y. 10012 (212) 777-4490

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New Head at Brown U.

Howard Robert Swearer

By LESLIE MATTLAND

The stately brick mansion on Power Street in Providence that is reserved for Brown University's president will be occupied early next year by a man who says he prefers the word "challenge" in the word "problem." In the case of the new president, Howard Robert Swearer, named Saturday to serve as Brown's 15th president, should find his new post a challenging one.



"A weighty task... but a joyous one..."

Within the last two years, the 213-year-old Ivy League university has endured a four-day student strike, a takeover of the administration building by minority group students, the resignation of its president, and now, a strike by custodial workers. A more fundamental challenge, Dr. Swearer has already pointed out, is the school's need for funds. He does not appear daunted.

"To be a part of assisting this university to continue refining and defining its mission is a weighty task but a joyous one if approached in a spirit of expectant accomplishment and adventure," Dr. Swearer said.

contemporary politics of the Soviet Union and wrote a book called "The Politics of Succession in the U.S.S.R."

Among other activities, he chaired a state-wide committee on the Peace Corps in California before coming East in 1967 to work for the Ford Foundation as a program officer. Three years later, he went to Carleton, a liberal arts college of 1,600 students. He promptly instituted an affirmative-action program that became a model for other small schools in the area.

Once Withdraw Name

The search for a president that began last summer when Donald F. Hornig announced his plan to resign this June, after six years in office, might have ended much sooner if Dr. Swearer had been willing. At one point, he even withdrew his name from the list of 600 candidates considered by Brown's search committee.

A youthful, good-looking man whose pipe and tortoiseshell glasses belie a vigorous, athletic nature, Dr. Swearer is married to the former Janet Lois Baker, education director of the Minnesota Museum of Art in St. Paul. They have three sons: Nick, 20 years old, a sophomore at the University of Michigan; Randy, 18, a freshman at Hampshire College; and Rick, 15, who is in high school.

He raised over \$15 million in the last three of his six years at Carleton. Dr. Swearer has led a capital fund drive. He raised over \$15 million in the last three of his six years at Carleton. Dr. Swearer has led a capital fund drive. He raised over \$15 million in the last three of his six years at Carleton.

"He's a very practical person who meets difficult issues head-on," said Cyril E. Black, a professor of history at Princeton.

"He's honest, sincere and he approaches a situation with a sense of humor to make his way gently," said Dr. Chuck Carlin, associate dean of Carleton College. "But I've never sensed he's out to 'have everyone love him.' That's not his game. He's out to get the job done." Dr. Carlin echoed the feelings of others.

"He has all the qualities of leadership," said Harriet Sheridan, dean of the college at Carleton. "He listens to many different sides of a situation before he makes up his mind and then he makes up his mind and takes action."

Wrote on Soviet Union

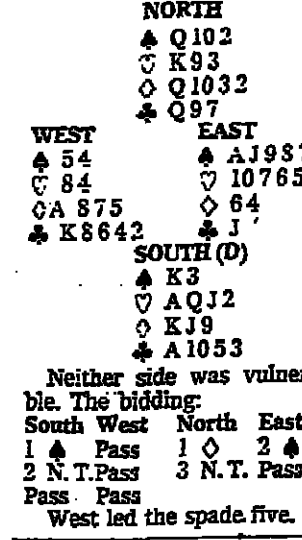
He spent two years in the Army as a lieutenant and was named an American Political Science Association Congressional Fellow before receiving an appointment to the University of California at Los Angeles. As an assistant and then associate professor there from 1960 to 1967, Dr. Swearer specialized in the

Bridge: Strategy for Pairs Contest Different from Rubber Game

By ALAN TRUSCOTT

The expert engaged in a pairs contest must take into account a dimension unknown to the rubber bridge player. In determining his strategy he may need to consider what may happen on the same deal at other tables.

An interesting example of this approach is furnished by the diagramed deal from the recent Summer Nationals in Salt Lake City. The declarer was 17-year-old Martin Fleisher of Teaneck, N. J., who was in the news on two counts: by reaching the final of the Grand National Team Championship he became the youngest player ever to reach the last stage of a national knockout contest; and at the same time he became a life master, the youngest resident of the New York metropolitan area ever to do so.



When a spade was led, the declarer had an interesting planning problem. He could feel sure that his right-hand opponent held six good spades, and it was very likely that the diamond ace was on his left. Holding that card, East would probably have bid one spade.

Obviously, the contract was in jeopardy with routine play. If South won the first trick with the king, the declarer would be able to run the whole spade suit when West gained the lead with his presumed diamond ace.

dard play for the declarer if he had begun with K-x-x in spades, and East not naturally made this assumption. He won with the ace and shifted to a heart, determined to prevent South from making two spade tricks.

Now Fleisher had the time he needed to develop his tricks. He knocked out the diamond ace, and West surprised his partner by producing another spade. The declarer took his spade king and his red-suit winners and eventually scored his ninth trick with the club and a 10th by leading toward the club queen.

By deliberately jeopardizing his contract by his play at the first trick, Fleisher had emerged with an over-trick. By doing so he had not obtained a good score, but he had avoided a bad one, which is just as important.

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Peiking Aides Say Earthquake Danger Lessens in Capital

PEIKING, Monday, Aug. 16.—Chinese officials said last night that "no strong earthquake will occur in the near future" in Peiking, but they did not say whether this meant that Peiking's 17-day-old earthquake alert had ended.

In a statement that many regarded as confusing, the officials also said: "The general tendency is that after-shock activities are diminishing, but there will be ups and downs in the process and there may be fairly strong after-shocks."

It was not clear whether the officials meant that the after-shocks would affect only the original epicenter area of Tangshan, a city devastated by the major quake on July 25. Officials were asked to clarify the statement but refused to do so.

Many of Peiking's six million residents were still living on the streets.

The official news media were dominated this weekend by optimistic but fragmentary reports from the Tangshan area. The Communist Party newspaper *Renmin Jiaobao* reported that 21 factories and mines in the Tangshan area had "resumed production, either wholly or partly."

The newspaper said that banks and a number of schools, hospitals and shops were open, but it left the suggestion that many of these were operating in tents.

The report also said that the Tangshan power plant had begun generating electricity.

A report by the official news agency *Hsinhua* said that 100 bodies had been recovered and being buried for eight days in the rubble of a Tangshan hospital.

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Mrs. Abzug Gets Ovation By Black Trade Unionists

By MARY BREASTED

Representative Bella S. Abzug won a standing ovation yesterday morning after speaking to a gathering of the Black Trade Unionists Leadership Committee of the New York City Central Labor Council in Glen Cove, L.I.

She was the third candidate for the Democratic nomination for United States Senator from New York to appear before the group, and she was the most warmly received. Daniel P. Moynihan, the former United States representative to the United Nations, drew polite applause when he appeared Friday evening. City Council President Paul O'Dwyer, who spoke on Saturday, elicited warm applause.

All three Senatorial candidates had spoken about unemployment, and they all urged national policies that would create full employment. Mrs. Abzug also vigorously defended her record in Congress, saying she had always supported the black caucus there.

Power Structure

"I'm the best candidate because I know the power structure and how to get it to bend with me," she said.

She also said that she would not have appeared at all before the group if some of its members had not complained to their leadership about her omission.

Yesterday, Mr. Moynihan attended private meetings, his staff said, and his campaign organization released a statement of his and his wife's jointly held finances and assets. The statement showed their net worth to be about \$400,000, with \$70,000 of this invested in State of New York Dormitory Authority bonds, \$30,000 in Caterpillar Corporation bonds and about \$100,000 in other investments.

Books of The Times

Clearing Our Passages

By ANATOLE BROYARD

PASSAGES. By Gail Sheehy. 393 pages. Dutton. \$10.95.

While in college, I remember wondering, on hearing a professor describe a familiar phenomenon in the special terminology of his discipline, whether he had added anything to my feeling and understanding of this material. Like good poetry, new words can freshen and deepen our sense of an experience—or like bad poetry, they can obscure it.

I believe that people got tired of Freud's terminology before they did of his ideas. In fact, many of those who rejected Freud never got as far as understanding his ideas. In any case, there came a time when his language would no longer suffice for a large part of the reading public, and this set off a revolution in psychological writing.

I say a revolution in psychological writing because in many cases the system was essentially the same and the language was merely window dressing. Metaphor, for example, plays an astonishingly large part in psychological systems. And one feels, sometimes, that such metaphors are merely a generalization of the particular, rather than a discovery of the universal.

Poetic Efflorescences

Birth trauma, primal scream, orgone therapy, encounter, transaction, gestalt: these are just a few of the metaphors or poetic efflorescences that have been inferred from human development. When I read Eric Berne's "What Do You Say After You Say Hello?" I was struck by the similarity of many of his formulations to Freud's. What he had done, it seemed to me, was to update and democratize the vocabulary. The poet Robert Lowell did the same thing for Baudelaire in his "imitations," which were modernized equivalents of Baudelaire's poems. The result, in this case, was brilliant, for as T.S. Eliot said, Baudelaire's language has not worn well. Neither has Freud's.

"Passages," Gail Sheehy offers yet another translation of the human predicament. Perhaps because I read so many similar books, many of her formulations strike me as an arbitrary labeling of the commonsensical, an attempt to create a system or structure to embrace experiences that seem simply circumstantial. "Passages" also appears to be somewhat overgeneralized, but then I suppose that any description of human beings in their immitable variety must sound that way.

On the other hand, I think that Miss Sheehy's fundamental idea is more original—at least in the way she applies it—than she does. She sees some of the various conflicts or crises of adult life not as expressing an inevitable pathology or dysfunction but as the same sort of developmental stages that we take for granted in children. While she self-deprecatingly points out that Shakespeare spoke of the seven stages of man and that Hindu philosophy also refers to four surprisingly concrete and interesting developmental periods, Miss Sheehy does not give herself sufficient credit for adapting this notion—with some ingenuity to contemporary life. Erik Homburger Erikson wrote of various crises or stages in human life, too, but while she draws upon his ideas, Miss Sheehy adds to them as well. She has a talent for the concrete, partly because she has talked with 115 people about the patterns of their lives and tried to isolate the decisive factors.

Her introduction tells of covering a story

Ban Placed on a Fund to Defend Cadets

By PRANAY GUPTA

The Military Academy at West Point has prohibited cadets not implicated in the widespread cheating scandal from withdrawing money from a special student fund to help the legal defense of those cadets who have been found guilty.

Nearly 100 cadets had requested permission last week to withdraw about \$20 each in order to contribute to the expenses of defending 72 members of last year's junior class who have been found guilty of violating the honor code of the Academy.

But the cadet's request was denied Friday by Brig. Gen. Walter F. Ulmer, the commanding officer of the Academy. He said the Academy would not fund the legal defense of those cadets who had been found guilty of cheating.

"The general did not feel it was in the best interest of the academy to permit cadets to take money out of their cadet account," Colonel Weith said, adding that cadets had not been prohibited from contributing money from their resources.

Cadets at West Point are paid about \$330 a month—half the salary of a second lieutenant—of which they receive \$165 in a checking account for pocket money. The remainder is automatically sent to a fixed account from which expenses are drawn on an authorized and itemized basis for such things as uniforms, haircuts and newspapers.

"The Academy's decision was ridiculous and unfair," one cadet, who was not among the 200 who have been implicated thus far in the cheating scandal, said yesterday. "They deem it appropriate for us to withdraw money for balloons and noisemakers for the Army-Navy game but not for helping our friends and classmates."

Another cadet noted that students were required by the Academy to maintain a balance of at least \$800 by the time they were seniors and that a majority of them had at least \$1,300 each in their fixed accounts.

Although the Academy has disallowed those cadets not implicated in the cheating scandal from contributing to the legal defense fund, it has permitted the 72 cadets who were found guilty to withdraw \$100 each from the fixed account. The only penalty for violating the honor code is separation from the Academy, either through resignation or expulsion, and 12 cadets have resigned so far.

Because the legal expenses are expected to amount to about \$20,000, businessmen in

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- Armed, by John Barracato with Peter Michelmore (Norton, \$8.95). Cases from a fire marshal's notebook.
 - As I See It, by J. Paul Getty (Prentice-Hall, \$10.95). Autobiography of one of the world's richest men.
 - Genesis: The Rise, Authority, and Decline of Mongol Power, by Peter Brent (McGraw-Hill, \$15.95).
 - Swicide: Inside and Out, by David K. Reynolds and Norman L. Farberov (University of California, \$10.95). Causes examined.
 - National Security and Defense: A Goodpastor with contributions by faculty members of the Army War College (Coward, \$10).
 - FICTION
 - The Circuit, by Ralph M. Demer (Viking, \$8.95). Futuristic story of professional tennis.
 - The Last Thing You Want to Know, by Eric Koch (Scribner, \$8.95). Occultists rule the United States.
 - The Question of Ajax, by Amand Cross (Knopf, \$6.95). Tale of intrigue, scholastic skulldugger, and family scandal.

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Ban Placed on a Fund to Defend Cadets

However, both he and Michael T. Rose, a former Air Force lawyer who is coordinating the defense, said that an effort would be made to persuade General Ulmer to rescind his directive prohibiting the withdrawal of funds from the fixed account for the purpose of legal defense.

"But if such an effort fails, we will sue the Academy," Mr. Rose said in an interview from Washington last evening.

Mr. Rose and other lawyers appointed by the Army will argue in Washington today on behalf of cadets before the United States Court of Military Appeals. The cadets' position essentially is that the Military Academy does not have the authority to dismiss cadets for violating the honor code.

More than 180 members of the Senate and House of Representatives have already asked the Secretary of the Army, Martin R. Hoffman, to delay or prevent expulsion of cadets until next month when the corps of cadets might vote for a change in the honor system.

Secretary Hoffman has made no decision yet.

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To Kansas City

As recent hosts to a Presidential convention, New Yorkers will wish Kansas City well as it welcomes the Republican delegates and alternates today for a week of historical scrapping. We wish that the Missouri city could expect as harmonious a gathering as New York enjoyed. Unanimity on the Presidential nomination may make for a subdued convention, but it leaves the delegates more time and energy to explore the host city and fosters a generally relaxed spirit.

While such does not appear to be the prospect for Kansas City, neither are there present those fierce national tensions that made an outright disgrace of the Chicago Democratic convention of 1968. Nor is the air filled with quite the bitterness—though bitter feelings are certainly on the rise—that prevailed when the Republicans tore their party wide open in the Goldwater gathering of 1964. Yet no one expects the Kansas City convention to resemble in the least the stifling, automated Republican affair of four years ago, which was so totally planned and programmed that the delegates were told exactly when President Nixon would be introduced and how long they were to applaud.

One can hope that the struggle for the nomination, the fights over key planks in the platform and the possible conflicts over the choice for Vice President will all be resolved without so great a degree of passionate engagement that the delegates are kept from enjoying the pleasures of their host city—a city that has in recent years totally obliterated its one-time reputation as a boss-ridden cattle town. Indeed it is widely regarded now as a model of how business and government, working together, can so recreate the character of a metropolitan community that André Maurois was to ask in astonishment, "Who in Europe, or in America for that matter, knows that Kansas City is one of the loveliest cities on earth?" The very question promises balm for weary and battle-scarred delegates, victor and vanquished alike.

The Arts in New York

The administrative process of dispensing arts funds to worthwhile organizations in every county of New York State is not quite as "creative" as mounting a play or choreographing a dance or writing an opera in the first instance; but great artistic knowledge and diplomatic skills are nevertheless required to match money, need and the muse.

Arts administrators and advisers must say "no" more often than "yes" to those seeking a slice of the budgetary pie as they try to disburse funds equitably and speedily. There are difficulties built into the system in the legislatively mandated balancing of funds among the larger primary institutions, many based in Manhattan, and for the smaller arts groups all over the state.

A corner was being turned in recent months under the chairmanship of Joan Kaplan Davidson in the methods of choosing recipients more openly, but a 15 percent staff cut for economy had slowed down disbursements. Now, in the midst of the grant cycle, Mrs. Davidson has been replaced as chairman of the State Council on the Arts by Kitty Carlisle Hart, and new members have been added to the council's governing board. It is to be hoped

The New Middle East

In slow and painful steps these past months, two of the old constants in the dangerous Middle East equation have been reduced to nullity. The secular democratic state of Lebanon and the Palestine Liberation Organization are, as a practical matter, no longer functioning elements in world affairs. Each preserves its shell, available to be reused, but only through the grace and favor of outside forces.

Lebanon, the cosmopolitan, monied port of entry to the Arab world on Israel's northern frontier, is now a divided nation—a coastal strip administered by the Maronite Christian community and the inland areas controlled by Syria. The bulk of Lebanon is under Syrian occupation as much as the West Bank is under Israel's. The two de facto administrations are in tacit alliance against the dwindling third force, the leftwing Moslem activists and their Palestinian sympathizers.

The P.L.O. and its titular leader, Yasir Arafat, whose partisanship would have been well received by the Syrians when they entered Lebanon in force last June, instead threw in their lot with the leftist losers. The massive encampments which the Palestinians constructed in southern Lebanon, ostensibly for launching attacks against the Israeli enemy, have been neutralized if not totally destroyed. The Palestinian base in exile has been demolished in Lebanon in this summer of 1976 as thoroughly as it was in Jordan in the "Black September" of 1970.

This new political complexion, quite unforeseen a year ago when the world's diplomats were busily fashioning Middle East peace packages, alters all the calculations for the next round of peacemaking. The wrong interpretation of the new situation, the slightest miscalculation, might eliminate the new room for maneuver and provoke a war by accident that could be more ruinous for all the participants than all the wars that have gone before.

Lebanon

The division of Lebanon may endure for a long time. Israel's support for Christian Lebanon is scarcely muted. Israel and the mercantile elite of Lebanon, largely Maronite, have long enjoyed an affinity of interests—not least one of hostility to Palestinian power—that is absent from relations with most of Israel's other neighbors.

How long Syria will tolerate this unspoken alliance, after the immediate Palestinian and Lebanese leftist threat is passed, will depend upon what kind of interim

that Mrs. Hart's long-time experience in the performing arts will keep up the momentum of delivering arts services in every field.

The \$27.3 million in annual funds is a mark of New York's continuing commitment to cultural activities. Compared with other state budgetary cuts, the council has fared well. Some of the new council members, such as Kurt Vonnegut Jr., can add professionalism to the selection process; others with less experience should also be fundamentally involved and not considered mere political appointments or window dressing. A simplified system of applications, especially for small groups, and clarified guidelines on eligibility for grants should help to keep the programs alive, the museum doors open, the curtains up.

Student Aid

Deputy Budget Director Robert J. Bott has shown laudable imagination and initiative in recruiting 17 Baruch College accounting majors to clear up a backlog of claims by the city for state and Federal aid for child-care agencies and in circumventing bureaucratic obstacles to the project at the City University.

The students responded with remarkable competence and public-spirited zeal in processing \$38 million in claims—at a cost of only \$25,000 in privately contributed funds. They have done their university, as well as the city, an outstanding service by demonstrating the kind of constructive role an urban institution of higher learning can play when it is realistically attuned to metropolitan needs.

The only pity is that the professionals who are paid to do the job—in the Department of Social Services and throughout the sluggish municipal bureaucracy—have so dismally failed to show similar skill and dedication in protecting the city's interests. Send in more students!

Restoring Police Time

The Temporary Commission on City Finances estimated last spring that New York City police officers work fewer than 1,700 hours a year—roughly the equivalent of a 35-hour week with four weeks' vacation—at a cost to the city, when all fringe benefits are considered, of more than \$21 per hour.

Those startling indexes of municipal generosity more than justify the decision of an impasse panel which calls for a revision of police work schedules that would require 18,500 officers to work ten additional hours of duty a year. The ruling falls short of returning the 18 hours per officer that the city gave away when a duty "chart" system was introduced four years ago, but it will restore \$13 million worth of police patrol time which the city sorely needs.

The Patrolmen's Benevolent Association has filed an appeal seeking to overturn the decision. It is regrettable that the union's leaders and members apparently fail to recognize that a reasonable sacrifice of excessively generous benefits represents their own best protection against additional drastic cuts in police ranks. Given the state of New York's budget and economy, the impasse panel's finding—roughly midway between the optimum demands of city and union—was more than fair to the men in blue.

political deal the diplomats can devise between Israel and Syria once the peacemaking machinery starts turning again.

The P.L.O.

The Palestinian future is even more subtle. Those in Israel and elsewhere who gloat over the collapse of the P.L.O. are short-sighted. If their leadership has faltered, the Palestinians still exist—as a people. No one can anticipate a stable Arab-Israeli peace until this disaffected element is integrated into the political evolution of the region.

From collapse comes the moment for rebirth. Many sympathizers of the Palestinian cause have long regretted the strategy of terrorism, opportunism and extremism. There were—and are—other strategies toward the goal of national identity.

When Mr. Arafat and the P.L.O. were making most dramatic headway, mainly among Arab governments but in the United Nations as well, there was little incentive for the widely dispersed Palestinians to seek alternative policies or leadership. Yet even inside the P.L.O. over the past year there have been signs of unrest, of readiness to compromise, to accept co-existence with the Israeli state, despite the unyielding rhetoric. A new generation of Palestinian leaders has emerged in the occupied West Bank and Gaza—not tainted with the exiles' coffee-house intrigues but actively engaged in the life of their land.

The Future

Too much has been invested in the aura of the P.L.O. to expect that organization to be altogether supplanted. But what can happen, and should be encouraged, is a shift in P.L.O. policies and, if necessary, personnel—away from the terror-minded ideologues and toward moderates. Israel and the United States have a role to play in this process of rebirth, but it is primarily the leading Arab states that have the interest and capability to nudge the P.L.O. into realism and responsibility.

The shell of the P.L.O. should not be triumphantly ignored next time the diplomats assemble; the Palestinians should be invited into the process of making peace, offered an outlet for constructive accommodation to replace the policy of destruction that has only destroyed itself.

Greek-Turkish Sea Dispute

To the Editor: We agree with you (editorial Aug. 6) that cooperation is necessary for the resolution of our differences with Turkey. Greek politicians have repeatedly stressed that "Greece and Turkey have to live peacefully together." To this end, Greece proposed to Turkey the conclusion of a non-aggression pact which Turkey rejected. It will be helpful to the achievement of neighborly coexistence if certain misconceptions, some of which are apparent in your editorial, are clarified.

It must be made clear that Turkey denies continental shelf rights to Greek islands, which are not tiny, as you suggest, but stable in area and population and robust in economic life. This is a problem of delimitation of the continental shelf in the Aegean and this was emphasized by the Greek Prime Minister, who also rejected the Turkish accusation that Greece considers the Aegean as a Greek lake. It was for this reason that Greece urged Turkey to join her in submitting the issue to the International Court of Justice. But Turkey, while originally accepting in principle the Greek proposal, has consistently failed to give practical cooperation to the procedure.

Instead of helping to solve the Aegean problem by international litigation, and while the whole ques-

tion was being discussed, Turkey has attempted to prejudice the issue by arbitrary acts. Such an act is the provocative dispatch into the Aegean of MTA-Sismik I, which violated and continues to violate Greek sovereign rights on the Aegean continental shelf. Actions of this kind only serve to increase tension in the area.

As for Cyprus, we agree that a solution would clear the way for a settlement of our other differences with Turkey. However, a solution is not a matter, as you suggest, for bilateral negotiation between the two states, neither of which has or should have any claim over what is, after all, the sovereign and independent state of Cyprus. As officially stated by the American side, "the only solution which will restore domestic tranquility for all the citizens of that island is one which they work out among themselves." But, due to Turkey's intransigence, talks between the two communities in Cyprus have led nowhere and the plight of the Cypriot people continues.

The solution must respect the sovereign rights of the Cypriot people and accord with international morality as contained in the resolutions of the United Nations.

ALEXIS PHYLACTOPOULOS
Press Counselor, Embassy of Greece
Washington, Aug. 8, 1976

Proposals on the Jobless

To the Editor: I am not able to make a sound judgment of the "modest" proposals on unemployment which Maynard Swift recommends in his Aug. 7 letter. Regardless of how I try, his recommending euthanasia for all persons 75 years old or older blocks out concentration on the rest of his letter.

I suppose the reason is that I am already beyond the critical 75 years; and so is my wife. Would Mr. Swift consider a grandfather clause that would exempt grandparents who are already 75 or older?

I suggest we not adopt all of Mr. Swift's ideas too swiftly. Perhaps we should wait until he is 74 or thereabouts.

HAROLD F. GEE
Chatham, N. J., Aug. 7, 1976

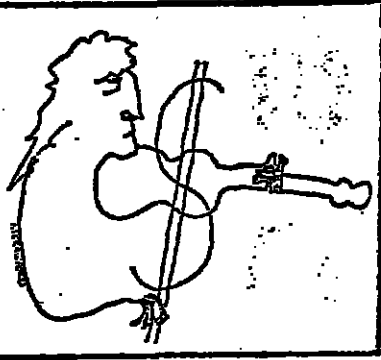
Paraphrasing Bob Dylan

To the Editor: Jimmy Carter said in his acceptance speech, "We have an America that, in Bob Dylan's phrase, is busy being born, not busy dying."

In a letter to The Times, Alan C. Rothfeld asserted that what Dylan actually said, in the song "It's Alright, Ma (I'm Only Bleeding)," was "he's not busy being born, he's busy dying," and that Carter's paraphrase was thus the opposite of Dylan's meaning.

Mr. Rothfeld is wrong. Dylan's exact words were "he not busy being born is busy dying," and Carter's paraphrase is therefore true to Dylan's meaning. Dylan's words are quite clear on both the "Bringing It All Back Home" and "Before the Flood" albums, and they can also be found on page 171 of "Writings and Drawings by Bob Dylan" (Alfred A. Knopf, New York, 1973).

PATRICK ANDERSON
Waterford, Va., Aug. 9, 1976



Al. Crawford

Arts Funding 'Fraud'

To the Editor: A news story in The Times of Aug. 4 reports that the Federal Government is providing money to schools for programs in the arts.

The amount appropriated is \$750,000. Of this, \$500,000 is to go to state arts organizations.

Very few mathematical skills are required to figure that only \$250,000 will be distributed to children's classroom services throughout the fifty states for 45 million children. Yet the press release which you published announces that the arts are to be made a part of the educational "cake," no longer merely "icing."

Forty-five million children sharing \$250,000 amounts to an allotment of a half-cent per child. Is this program designed to make a significant change in arts in education?

I submit that this level of funding is a fraud and a cruel hoax upon the millions of culturally deprived children at all economic levels.

ZELIG SOKOLL
Music Supervisor, District 31
Staten Island, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1976

On U.S.-Soviet Nuclear Security

To the Editor: Your readers will be seriously misled if they believe the views on nuclear security recently reported by C. L. Sulzberger.

The assertion that Soviet "missile sites have been hardened to about fifteen times the strength of those in the United States" is spectacularly incorrect. Unclassified figures indicate the average U.S. ICBM site today is substantially harder than its Soviet counterpart. Comparing the best of each side's sites, it is an open question which is more survivable, and moderate differences in hardness have small effect on survivability. For example, if a given site has 80 percent probability of surviving a given nuclear attack, doubling its hardness would increase survivability only up to about 64 percent.

Claims of Soviet strategic nuclear superiority over the United States are incorrect. True, the Soviets are "ahead of America in nuclear throwweight, total ICBMs and submarine-launched missiles and megatonnage." But these are superficial and inadequate measures of nuclear capability. The "bottom line" is the ability to destroy—soft and hard targets.

In soft target capability, which is primarily a function of numbers of warheads, the U.S. holds a lead of perhaps one third. This will be lost over the next few years as the Soviet

MIRV program progresses, but it is not particularly significant since both sides already have more soft target capability than they can use.

Hard-target capability, which is primarily a function of accuracy, is more interesting because of its first-strike potential and because neither side has it in significant quantities today. (If our SALT negotiators continue their tradition of irrelevance, both sides will have very substantial hard target capability by the late 1980's.) Today, unclassified figures suggest the U.S. has about twice as much hard-target capability as the Soviet Union. This margin will narrow slightly in the late 1970's and widen considerably in the early 1980's.

As far as Soviet civil defense is concerned, it is true the Soviets have a great many people working on it. They also have a great many people working on agriculture, but in neither case does quantity necessarily produce performance. Even if we assume the Soviets could in fact evacuate their cities, there is no way they could prevent themselves from being eliminated as an industrial society. Perhaps most importantly, there is no way the Soviet Government could preserve its leadership from a U.S. attack, nor its means of controlling its people.

THOMAS J. DOWNEY
Member of Congress, 2d Dist., N. Y.
Washington, Aug. 4, 1976

Stock Ownership

To the Editor: Part of your July 28 editorial reform misrepresented. A. regarding proposed legislation to encourage employee ownership. Further, the article implies that the provision in particular beneficial to company payers. And this is likewise in the Tax Reduction Act of 1976. Congress tried to encourage ownership of their employees through the creation of Employee Ownership Plans (E.O.P.s) realized from a 1 percent tax credit. are to be passed in the form of stock in the businesses for which A.T.&T. neither advocate nor encouraged the passage of the bill.

However, after this bill was discovered and pointed out, we discovered and pointed out that it would prevent corporate taxpayers, including from adopting E.O.P.s. December we have testified before Senate and House about our observations. A. gested amendments that it is practical to establish E.O.P.s have since been advised by Finance Committee staff to our other companies also the same problems.

Without the suggested businesses would be faced with no equity capital by which some employees were included from participation in and in which the administration could discourage business adopting these plans for employees.

The suggested revisions means "special-interest tax." Rather, they are technical refinements of existing law enable American businesses out the intent of Congress. employees would be included the worker beneficiaries, but, aside from issuing stock price, there would be no the corporation or its existing holders from the proposed.

Vice Chairman of the Board
New York, N. Y.

State's Education

To the Editor:

The president of the C Alumni Association, Ms. Roth, apparently had insufficient time to review the backgrounds of the Board of Education when she suggested of the appointees had at City University (letter July of Governor Carey's appointee alumni of the City system—Edith Everett, Brice 49, and Jack Olivero 57).

I do not know the idiom "prospective appointees will free tuition at CUNY" refer Ms. Roth. However, I do the subject of tuition was focus of attention in discussion between members of the staff and prospective appointee Board. The Governor was rather, with finding the individuals to provide lead the University in a period economic stress for both the state.

Governor Carey's May 20 on the City University criticized that the long-standing of the City of New York and to contribute to the support of the senior college produced a state-aided state-funded system of higher in the city. He pledged time to secure equity in between the City University State University for comparable, levels of service and mission. That goal remains will be a principal subject of for the new Temporary Station on the Future of Post Education which he proposed soon appoint. The testimonial Alumni Association on this will be welcomed by the co-

HENRIK N. HENRIKSON
Special Assist
Governor for Higher
Albany, July

West German Values

To the Editor:

Peter Gay's "Thinking A Germans: 1," and "2," (Aug. 3 and 4) almost convert its revisionist optimism—my paragraph of 1. But who when he announces "West wants what we want its v ours." Is a society which Macdonald's and Vietnam res imitating? Or is Gay quietly distance separating Auschwitz Lai is easily, all too easily, or

STREIF
Boston, Aug

Of Humans and Plant

To the Editor:

In response to your news Aug. 3, "Human, Plant C: Together for First Time," Ask no more for Mr. Babbs Long since crossed with cabbage. The same for portly Mr. B. Merged now with small-ea Full of bite was Mrs. Stud Crossed with late-maturing Where once the human spl. shouted.

"Vegetative buds have sprout Goodbye to Phylum verber Sieve tubes where was dirt ROSE I Westport Pt., Mass., Aug

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Stock Owners

The Search For Legitimacy

By Anthony Lewis

Part of your July 15... regarding proposed... ownership. Further... plies that the proposed... pecularly beneficial... payers. And this... In the Tax... ownership of these... Ownership Plans... tax credit are to... players in the form... in the business... A.T.A.T. neither... encouraged the... However, after... we discovered... the American system has de... stacles that would... avity symbolic office. We have... from adopting... fabric of legitimacy. Voters do... before Senate... about our observ... background of this election is a... reated amendments... for renewed confidence in the... it practical to... have since been... Finance Committee... other comman... the same probl... Without the... businesses would... in which... with no equity... which some... eluded from... and in which... den would dis... adopting these... players.

ASAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 15—The... political wisdom is that... this year are in an anti... ston mood. I think it is some... little different: a yearning for... red sense of political legit... the American system has de... stacles that would... avity symbolic office. We have... from adopting... fabric of legitimacy. Voters do... before Senate... about our observ... background of this election is a... reated amendments... for renewed confidence in the... it practical to... have since been... Finance Committee... other comman... the same probl... Without the... businesses would... in which... with no equity... which some... eluded from... and in which... den would dis... adopting these... players.

ROAD AT HOME

te, Americans were hungry... surance about themselves. The... cried out for a leadership... asserted the old American... moral and legal, at home and... But Mr. Ford did not under... lessons of Watergate and... ard of Richard Nixon did... tending damage precisely because... a failure of understanding... issue in the pardon was not... sibility of conspiracy; it was... r's utter insensitivity to the... the country's longing for—a... commitment to law. That... polls show a majority of... still troubled by the pardon: It... sibilities in a way that... er be undone.

end in Vietnam, and again in... Mr. Ford endorsed the pre... Kissing argument that... would have no credibility in... d unless it got more deeply... in a losing cause. It was the... of a way to rebuild national... Only Congress prevented... ited States involvement in... asters—so that Mr. Ford can... about peace—as only Con... ed him from the self-inflicted... deflationary economic policy.

ill, unconfident tone of the... inger foreign policy has had... equences. Talk constantly... erican weakness and Soviet... d you will naturally arouse... pirit of fear and jingoism. In... l compromises necessary... istic foreign policy become... d has trapped himself and... ry in just such a vicious... fearful talk about our world... pened the way for Ronald... e emergence of a strident... force in American politics... essential steps abroad, no... rther strategic arms agree... the Soviet Union—one that... would doubtless have... President politically.

great mistake to look at a... l election in terms of tac... to say that someone has... ause of a bumble here or... ars base their judgments on... ceptions, right or wrong... rd is in trouble—amazing... an incumbent President—... ach because people disap... h his particular decisions as... ey do not feel him to be a... re is the dilemma the Re... ace in Kansas City. If the... ere only to fit an anti... feeling, then Ronald Rea... a logical alternative... mood underlying this elec... longing for political legiti... cardboard candidate will... result of the Republican... at Jimmy Carter, an out... s by comparison a... figure. Of course his ap... antage could vanish in the... But so far he has under... well Americans' desire for... confidence in their Presi...



A Possible Gauge of What's Sticking in America's Craw

By John D. Ehrlichman

SANTE FE, N. M.—Spiro Agnew is partly right and partly wrong. The news media are controlled, but not by the people he suspects. Having just returned from an author's tour to 18 cities, I now know that the whole media thing—news-papers, radio news, television—is run by the world Styrofoam cartel. This secret group is imposing a dangerous uniformity on American journalism.

For example, there are rigid rules for the conduct of author interviews that seem to apply almost everywhere. Rule one is that every touring author must be handed a Styrofoam cup within 30 seconds of his arrival at a studio or newsroom. Something hot and dark brown should be in it. Rule two is that every interviewer must ask the same questions. Rule three applies primarily to local television interviewers: Interviewers listen only to the questions, never the answers (some of them violate this rule, but not very many).

Yet there is hope, notwithstanding pervasive media domination by the Princes of Styrofoam, for even they cannot hope to impose their rules upon the indomitable callers who telephone the radio and television talk shows. And, where these real folks

are being heard, it may well be true that the questions are more important than the answers. Discounting the occasional nut and the hosts who try to stack the deck, what is heard in the call-in questions may be the legendary and elusive voice of the people. As I traveled around, I concluded that the politicians would do well to listen to these callers in this year of platforms, promises and piousness. Their telephoned questions may be some true gauge of what's in the voters' craw.

The recently reported congressional peccadillos have not escaped the notice of your average talk-show caller. They ask if that kind of thing has gone on in Washington in other times and parties, or is it something blight-only the current crop of middle-aged Democrats? Most callers strongly suspect that the Congressman is dogging it at their expense. It may be a bad year for the "ins" in Congress.

In all regions of the country I heard comments and questions about the Nixon pardon. There were good reasons for the pardon, I am sure, but no one out in the country seems to know what they were. Interestingly, the people are willing to listen on this subject and I sense that many can be persuaded that President Ford did the right thing. But, so far, the Republican Party has not sustained its burden of proof. I say the party

rather than the President or the White House because I strongly sense that people out and around the country view the pardon issue broadly, as they do other aspects of "the Washington problem."

Moreover, it is an issue any Republican candidate will face. Even Ronald Reagan will find it impossible to criticize or repudiate the pardon without risking alienating a substantial segment of his conservative base that still consists of diehard Nixon supporters.

There is also a pervading demand in the called-in questions that Richard Nixon and the rest of us tell the nation that we're sorry about what happened. They wonder why we haven't apologized. When told that some of us have, they ask why it hasn't been reported on their television sets. A Nixon memoir which includes expressed contrition should be a runaway best seller.

remains an enigma to them. People want to know what he's really like, in exquisite detail. They are still worried about the Federal Bureau of Investigation and Central Intelligence Agency out there in the country. The Senate Oversight Committee has apparently not inspired much confidence that it can get the C.I.A. in hand. One caller suggested that a senator who swears he can't keep track of his top assistant and his personal campaign contributions is a poor choice to try to keep an eye on what goes on behind the C.I.A. smokescreen. And recent F.B.I. and C.I.A. admissions of lawbreaking were a frequent subject of the calls I took.

Countless callers wondered about the real reason for the White House taping system. Other unanswered Watergate questions still nag: Why did the burglars want to go into the Democrats' Watergate office anyway? No one seems to know. Was the C.I.A. involved? A lot of people seem to suspect so. Did the White House plan the break-in? If not, why did the "Watergaters" cover it up?

After this unscientific sampling, I have to say that Walter Mondale is probably right: Watergate and its aftermath are still very much in the minds of the voters and, so far, the Nixon pardon has tied President Ford to Watergate, however unfair and un-factual such a link may be.

The Republican National Convention is about to monopolize national television. The close contest for the nomination assures the Republicans a large viewing audience. Shouldn't they use the time to explain, clearly and conclusively, the President's good reasons for the Nixon pardon?

Some of my former colleagues used to argue: Talk only about our good issues, never the bad ones. Watergate is the opposition's issue, not "ours," so it should never be mentioned. I disagreed then and I still do. The Nixon pardon bothers a great many Americans who, at the same time, are willing to listen. The Republicans can't duck the issue by pretending it doesn't exist, or by dumping the incumbent President. It's not a Ford problem, it's a Republican problem, if I heard those callers correctly. Republicans should use their unique opportunity to make the case for the pardon on all of that television time that will be theirs this month. If they don't, it may not matter much who they nominate.

John D. Ehrlichman, who was the chief domestic affairs adviser to President Nixon and was convicted of Watergate crimes, is author of the novel, "The Company."

Reading Sears' Mind

By William Safire

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 15—His name is John Sears. He is the Reagan campaign manager and thus the most important man in the world for the next three days. Here is what one mind-reading essayist guesses he is thinking: We have the initiative and they have the arithmetic. My task is to use our initiative to change their arithmetic before their arithmetic overwhelms our initiative.

Ford's disadvantage is that he has been "on the verge" for too long. He is stalled, and has to play not to lose. We can play to win. Our Schweiker move scrambled the numbers and gave us a shot at winning. Let 'em call it a blunder, but it got us here within striking distance, and it has the whole convention wondering what we'll do next.

What we do next is this: Go for victory on Tuesday night, first on the rules and then on the platform, rather than wait till Wednesday's balloting. Rules come first. We go for 16-C, a rule requiring a candidate to name his running mate on the morning of the day of the vote. That's a "reform" in anybody's book, giving the delegates a voice in the selection of the Vice President. We should win that, with New Jersey and Delaware especially soft, and it will give us momentum.

What's more, that will cloak our selection of Schweiker in moral principle, and the "30 pieces of Schweiker" talk. We have to put the emphasis not on our choice of a liberal, but on every delegate's right to know the whole ticket beforehand. We need a slogan, to override the "miserable Iowa company" line. Something a delegate can holler like "We want Wilkie." Maybe "The right to know." Or—this may be better—"No blank checks!" Gotta smuggle a drum into the hall. We should win that vote, we've got a whole passel of delegates bound to Ford legally on the first ballot, who will go with us on show-and-tell, plus the uncommitted. If Ford resists, he'll look bad; if he doesn't, he's on the run. Then Ford, with a black eye, will come up with his "justice" rule 18, locking in all delegates committed to him by law. They named it well, tough for us to resist, especially for a law 'n' order party. They should win that, so maybe we should not fight it, treat it like no big deal. Ford will try to make a victory on that seem like the equivalent of our no-blank-check rule, and we can't let him do that. Should I go for another rule? We could propose that each candidate and his choice for V.P. be given the chance to speak before the convention before the balloting. If we win, Ford would have to compete with us, looking un- Presidential, or else give us a clear shot at stampeding the convention unopposed. Good play, but I'd hate to

lose that vote, I'll decide that later. Then to the platform. Ford's people have been shrewd on that, giving us nearly everything we wanted, putting up a wall of fluff and compromising everything. We've been all sweetness and light, too, up to now, not getting into fights on the Equal Rights Amendment or whatever. Tuesday night, we'll zap 'em. I can't depend on the no-blank-check rule as the turning point, it can be too easily countered—Ford could easily say, "Okay with me, here's Robert Ray or Jim Lynn, fine men with no enemies"—and he'd look bad having had his hand forced, but he should be alive and kicking. So we follow up with our strong suit—an omnibus amendment to the draft platform on foreign affairs. A tough stand, something that draws the line unmistakably between Ford and Reagan, on their whole approach to foreign policy. The statement will have to include a couple of triggers that call for an up

and down vote, no compromise. One should be Aleksandr Solzhenitsyn, commending him as the pre-eminent moral hero of our time. President Ford snubbed him, everybody knows it, and it's time we diversified the Republican Party from that snub. Next, we have to make clear we don't go along with the Ford-Kissinger line on accommodating the Soviet Union. Détente by any other name is still détente. The trigger word is "Helsinki"—that was a mistake to sign, legitimizing the Soviet conquest of Eastern Europe, and we were suckered. There'll be some Ford delegates jumping up to say that such an omnibus blast is a repudiation of the President's foreign policy and divisive. Sorry about that, but the choice is pretty clear, and I think we'll win it on the floor. That's been our big winner on the trail, and that could give us the psychological punch here.

We need a platform plank that Ford cannot run on. With that, on top of "no blank check," it could all be over. And on the way, we try to force mistakes Rockefeller on television today refusing to say he'll support Reagan if he's the convention choice—that's one we can hit hard tomorrow. And then there's my hole card, the "unexpecteds" we start to surface Tuesday night. As soon as I can get some sleep, I've got to think ahead. Acceptance speech—we've got to issue the challenge for debates. And we mustn't let the press get angry with us for proving them wrong, the way they did with McGovern. And who do we take from the Ford operation who's good? Can't think of anybody but Bryce Harlow. I think we'll take this nomination. First the rule on the Vice President, then the hard shot on the platform. "float like a butterfly," etc.

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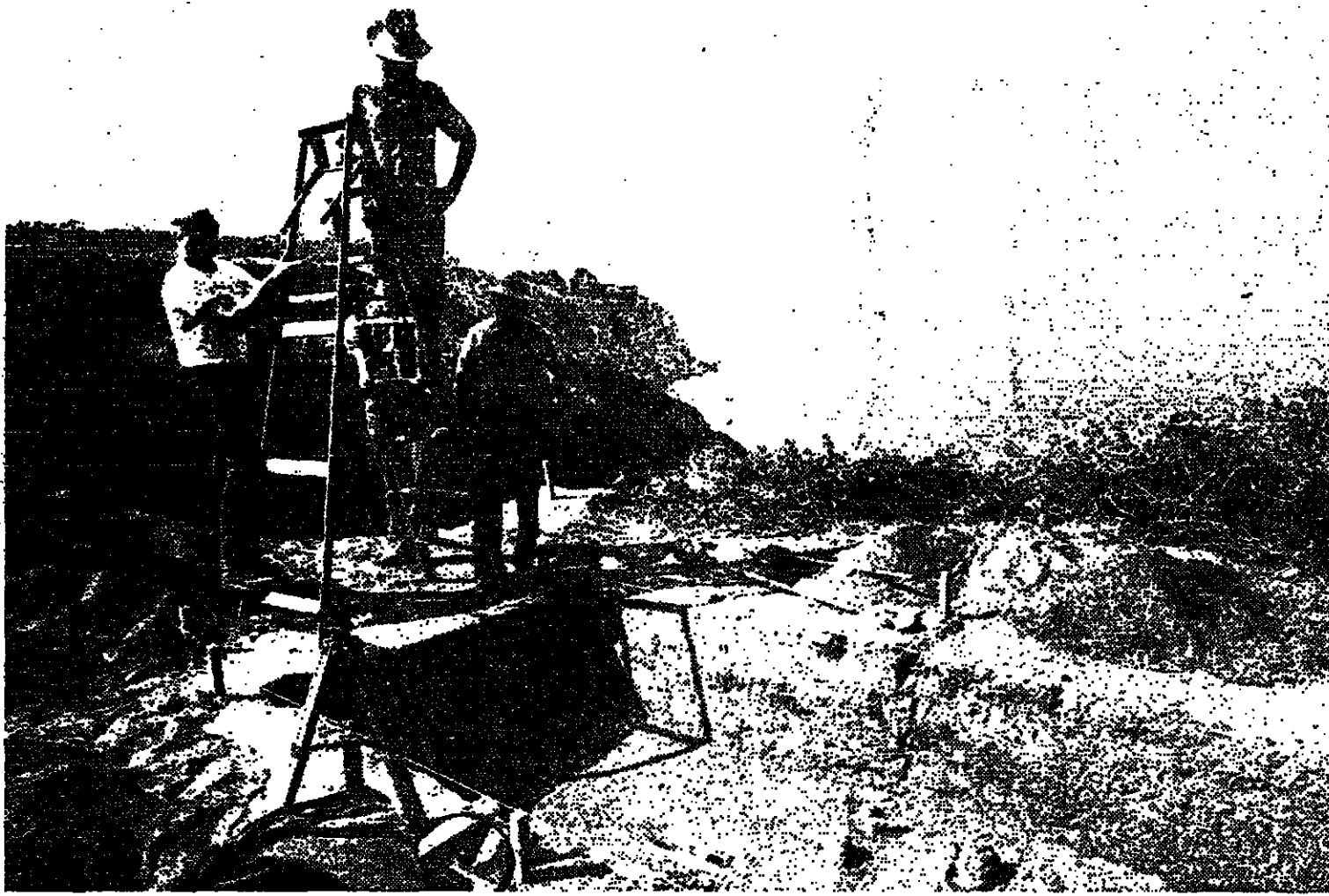
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Scientists photographing an archeological excavation on a bluff overlooking the Pacific Ocean near La Jolla, Calif.

Archaeological Dig Focuses on Man's Move to New World

By ROBERT R. RENSBERGER
LA JOLLA, Calif.—On a bluff 325 feet above the Pacific Ocean beach, scientists and strolling tourists are looking for a life that was here for a time believed to have been here 40,000 to 50,000 years ago.

An archeological excavation of a revolution being under way for years in the under- of how and when entered the New

is hoping to find both together in unambiguous stratigraphic association. For all the dust rolling out of the straight-walled, square pits as Dr. Smith's students patiently chip and brush in the hot sun, the location might well be a remote wasteland. In fact, it is a wealthy, residential suburb of La Jolla. More specifically it is the backyard of the chancellor of

the University of California at San Diego, on a narrow strip of land between his swimming pool and the edge of the bluff overlooking the ocean. It was on this site, according to 50-year-old field notes, that the 40,000-year-old bones were found. Before beginning to dig, Dr. Smith and the project's co-director, Dr. Gail Kennedy of the Uni-

versity of California at Los Angeles, who is an expert on fossil bones, walked over the ground and down the crumbling hillside to see whether erosion had exposed any more fossils or artifacts. It had. They found a number of chipped stones, some crudely flaked and evident only to a trained eye as primitive tools, and a few beautifully sculptured into



Dr. Richard S. MacNeish and students examining material taken from the dig

recently, it had been a dogma among archeologists that the peopling of North and Central America did not begin until 12,000 or at the most 15,000 years ago when big-game hunters from Siberia into

Implication of the new is that modern man came from Europe. In matters stand now, known skeletal modern man anywhere in the Americas may be 70,000 or more

of the entire CBS News

NEWS

we can lay the myth to rest. It's not care La Jolla site is, it's more than once that we can get on more interest about how they o they author of called "Founda-ology," number of sites be older than are known, they 1 human bones tools or they rifacts without ins to certify made. Dr. Smith

News Summary and Index

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1976

The Major Events of the Day

International

Leaders of the more than 80 nonaligned nations gathered over the weekend in Colombo, Sri Lanka, for the opening today of a four-day conference. Many of the hundreds of delegates said that this was a time of transition for the 20-year-old movement. A chief topic will be "a new international economic order" that would seek to narrow the gap between poor and rich nations. Among the heads of state attending the conference are President Tito of Yugoslavia and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim of the United Nations has been invited as a special guest. [Page 1, Column 1.]

Warned that La Soufriere volcano on the French island of Guadeloupe in the Caribbean might erupt, the authorities ordered the total evacuation of 72,000 residents in seven communities in the volcano's area. Steam and ashes were being emitted from a crack about 1,500 feet below the 4,800-foot cone. [12.]

Christian artillery bombarded Palestinian and leftist positions in mountains east of Beirut. The shelling was concentrated around Mt. Sannin and the town of Ain Tur and Matin in the upper Matin district, where large-scale fighting had been predicted following the fall of Tell Zaatar. A radio station controlled by President Suleiman Franjeh, head of the rightwing Lebanese front, announced that the "offensive for liberating the mountainside from the Palestinians has begun." [12.]

National

President Ford won an important procedural victory on the eve of the Republican National Convention. Voting 59 to 44, the President's supporters on the convention Rules Committee defeated an attempt of Ronald Reagan's supporters to force an early announcement of Mr. Ford's running mate. Both the President and Mr. Reagan gained delegates as a few of the small group of uncommitted delegates shed their neutrality. But both remained short of the 1,130 votes needed for nomination. [17-8.]

Ronald Reagan said on his arrival in Kansas City, Mo., that no decision had been reached on his strategy for the opening days of the convention. He said that the debate in

the Rules Committee over the Vice-Presidential rule change was important enough to be decided by all the delegates. The committee had earlier defeated a proposal that would have forced President Ford to disclose his choice of a running mate before he was assured of the nomination. Mr. Reagan was confident that he could win the nomination on the first ballot and that a second-ballot nomination was possible, too. [18.]

On his arrival in Kansas City, President Ford was exuberant and predicted victory, but it appeared that he was not quite sure of it. He broke tradition by arriving for the convention well before the balloting for the Presidential nomination, which will be held Wednesday night. Despite repeated disavowals by his staff, many observers believed Mr. Ford arrived early because he still must persuade more delegates to vote for him. [17.]

Well-placed sources at the Federal Bureau of Investigation said the bureau intends to continue its investigation, begun 38 years ago, of the Socialist Workers Party. The investigation will proceed, it was said, under classified Justice Department guidelines applying to radical organizations with foreign political connections. [18.]

Metropolitan

Korvettes opened 14 of its 20 stores in the New York area to Sunday shoppers, the first of New York City's major department stores to do so since the state's blue laws were set aside in June by the State Court of Appeals. An executive said that perhaps all the branches would be open next Sunday, but that apparently would depend on whether employees would be willing to work on Sunday. [13.]

Dr. Richard J. Carlson made his final round at Lincoln Hospital in the South Bronx last week. While he was at the hospital he had developed into a "topflight physician—as good as they come," according to colleagues. But before he left the 31-year-old physician said in a letter to a friend: "To stay there is to watch people die needlessly." The story of Dr. Carlson is typical of the many promising young doctors, many of whom were white, like himself, who chose to enter the municipal hospital system. Of the 30 interns who started at Lincoln when he did, most of them are gone, and mostly for the same reasons. [14-5.]

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Some Ski Areas No Longer Out in Cold in the Offseason

By ROBIN HERMAN
Special to The New York Times

HUNTER, N.Y.—"Think Snow!" cry the billboards along the mountain road that winds its way into this quiet ski town. But barefoot strollers on the main street are thinking only of the heat. White clouds hang low on the nearby peaks like puffs of steam, promising another summer shower in a few hours.

Abandoned are the green and woody slopes of Hunter Mountain, the 15 chairlifts and the base lodge that on winter weekends holds 5,000 skiers and spectators under its wooden rafters. The last snow of the season melted months ago and when it slipped away the downhill racers left with it.

At one time ski resorts would board up their windows at the close of the season to wait for the return of their clientele around Thanksgiving. But rising costs have made it imperative for owners to find some way of keeping their facilities open in the summer months. Hence the problem facing Hunter Mountain and the other ski resorts in the Catskills and Berkshires—how to lure people to the slopes when they are not thinking snow.

Laughter Is Stilled

Bromley ski area in Manchester, Vt., believes it has the answer—the Alpine slide. "A lot of people laughed at us," said Diane Dearington, a worker at Bromley. "They are not laughing anymore."

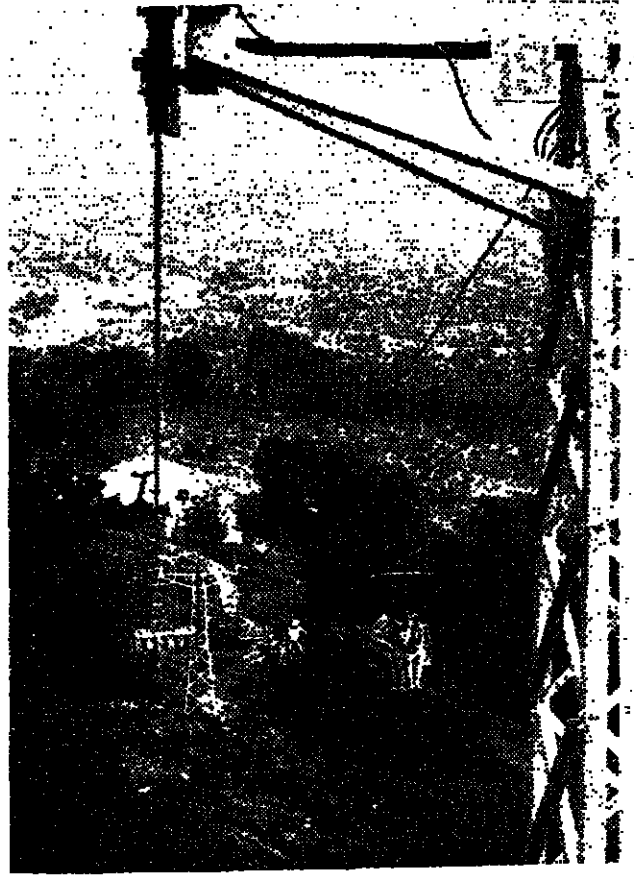
Last July 4, under the relentless beat of a summer sun, people once again were sliding down Bromley Mountain, but not on sleds. They were riding plastic sleds with Teflon runners that sped to the base lodge below within the confines of a 4,060-foot asbestos cement chute.

Using a hand lever to modify the breaking action, sleds hit speeds of up to 20 miles an hour around the steeply banked curves. Two people who thought they would do without brakes, fell out of the chute and were scrapped up. "In any sport that's any fun," said Miss Dearington, "there's also an element of danger to it."

Six Slides Operating

By midafternoon the wait for each of the twin slides was 20 minutes to an hour. Karl Pfeiffer, a vice president of Alpine Slide Corporation owned by Bromley, estimated that 7,000 rides were sold at \$2.50 a ticket over the three-day weekend. A few more weekends like that and the slides' \$200,000 price tag will be accounted for quickly.

The Alpine Slide was developed by Demag, a company in West Germany and the first slide was installed there in 1972. Six slides are now in operation in West



Passengers taking the 21-minute scenic ride on the chairlift at Hunter Mountain, N.Y.

Germany and there is one in Switzerland. The slide corporation has obtained the United States distributorship for the product and another slide is operating at Attitash Resort in New Hampshire. More slides are under construction at Vernon Valley, Great Gorge, N.J., Gallatinburg, Tenn., and Mount Cascade, outside of Ottawa in Canada.

Hunter Mountain, a two and a half hour drive from New York, has been court-courting visitors this summer with a wide range of programs but nothing quite so dramatic as Bromley's Alpine slide. A 70-mile cycle race drew 80 bikers from the New York area to Hunter and the mammoth parking lot was sprinkled with about 100 cars.

"If everyone buys a hot dog and a soda that's great," said Paul Pepe, who was in charge of promotion for the resort. He fairly beamed when he announced that 260 tickets at \$2.50 had been sold that day for the 21-minute scenic ride on the chairlift. But during the season, 15 lifts operate at twice that speed and all-day tickets go for \$11 a person. Everything is relative in the summer.

Jerry Deluise of New York City and Jack Gleason of Yonkers were among six picnickers who had ascended the mountain on one of Hunter's chairlifts, renamed a "skyride" for the summer. Below the lift, orange tiger lilies and wild daisies decorated the slopes.

An industrious woodchuck had waddled over to a steel support and was gnawing at it in frustration. Over the crest of a hill wild sheep could be seen grazing. At the top of the mountain there was snow—in sugarcorn and flavored with syrup—for the overheated visitors.

Most of the wanderers on the trails were local residents. "There are several thousand vacation homes within a 10-mile radius," Mr. Pepe said. "There is a year-round nucleus of people who ski in wintertime and spend the summer here." Stratton Mountain near Manchester, Vt., is another resort area that draws on local residents in the summer. Three hundred family units have been built on its grounds and plans to build 76 more units clustered on the resort's ski trails are almost completed.

In keeping with the most recent development trend among the ski resorts, Stratton has invested in 14 new tennis courts and John Newcombe, the Australian tennis player, held a weeklong clinic there. The Stratton Realty Corporation also owns a golf course on the mountain.

"It's a waste of resources to let buildings sit around like this," said Ralph Rawson, manager of the Stratton Realty Corporation. "It's the goal of the developers to make this a more complete resort."

57 Recoup Losses And Get Diplomas From High School

August is an unusual month for a high school graduation, but 57 young men and women who seemed headed for certain scholastic failure three years ago marched across the stage of Columbia University's Wollman Auditorium last night to receive their diplomas.

The graduates had just completed Columbia's Project Double Discovery, an intensive program of remedial education and counseling. When they were tested after their freshman year in local high schools, most were found to be three years behind their grade reading level, and all displayed such a lack of motivation that none were expected to stay in school.

Not only did they stay in school, but they also spent school-year Saturdays and three six-week summer sessions in the program. The result: 55 of the 57 are headed for college. The program, started in 1965 and financed largely by the Federal Government at a cost of \$300,000 a year, offers the participants—mostly low-income residents of Central Harlem who attend Louis D. Brandeis and Benjamin Franklin High Schools—basic courses in English, mathematics and science, assorted electives and special tutoring, all designed to let the one-time failures discover their potential for success.

Quotations of the Day

"It's really quite civilized here. I'm sure I'm going to have a good time."—Jerry Zipki of New York, speaking of Kansas City, Mo., where he is attending the Republican National Convention. [19-4.]

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Surrogate Candidate Says Patronage Is for Friends

By THOMAS P. RONAN

Bernard M. Bloom, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for Brooklyn surrogate, says that if he is elected he will give court assignments to his "qualified and competent" friends.

"And if they're from the political parties, all the better," he added in an interview when questioned about his attitude toward the court a few days ago.

Mr. Bloom, a Democratic district leader who does not mince words, has been endorsed by his county organization for the nomination. But he is opposed for it by Daniel Eisenberg, a former president of the Brooklyn Bar Association, and Civil Court Judge Abraham Schulman, who has been endorsed by the anti-organization Kings County Democratic Coalition.

Mr. Bloom has been endorsed by the Republican county organization for its nomination and Mr. Eisenberg by the Liberal Party for its nomination. They will have no opposition in those parties' primaries on Sept. 14.

The post of surrogate is highly prized by politicians because of the considerable patronage its occupant controls. Surrogates handle estates and name guardians for the beneficiaries of wills, as well as estate administrators and appraisers. Often these appointments go to the party faithful.

Clark Backs Eisenberg

With the battle in Brooklyn getting hotter, Mr. Eisenberg was endorsed yesterday by Ramsey Clark, the former United States Attorney General, who is seeking the Democratic nomination for United States Senator. Earlier, City Council President Paul O'Dwyer, who also seeks that nomination, had endorsed Mr. Bloom.

Mr. Clark said he was backing Mr. Eisenberg because he had promised major court reforms and had manifested "nonpolitical devotion to principle, practical experience in the judicial function, personal excellence in performance and passion for truth."

"Mr. Bloom is the candidate of the Brooklyn political machine," Mr. Clark asserted. "Those who love democracy would never inject politics into the judicial function."

"I am the product of the Democratic machine and you can tell Clark he wishes he was," Mr. Bloom replied, and he accused Mr. Clark of trying to get the support of that machine in his quest for the senatorial nomination.

"He's a phony bum," Mr. Bloom said of Mr. Clark and

he added, "I'm tired of this political rhetoric." When he heard that Mr. Eisenberg also had declined "the clubhouse approach to the surrogate court," he responded with an emphatic "Baloney" and demanded, "Who is he going to appoint—his enemies?"

Mr. Eisenberg, who has the backing of some clubs affiliated with the Kings County Democratic Coalition, says he will discontinue the selection of guardians "from a political list" and name them on a rotating basis from a panel of lawyers approved by the Brooklyn Bar Association, the presiding justice of the Appellate Division in Brooklyn and the Surrogate.

Judge Schulman's intention was to abolish the patronage system and to have law assistants employed by the court handle the interests of those who come before him.

Mr. Bloom said he would not delegate authority for appointments to anyone but would try to expand the number of cases before the court for which lawyers are not required. Under present law, lawyers are not required for estates of \$5,000 or less.

Mr. Bloom would raise that limit to \$7,500 and he would eliminate the need for performance bonds for executors and administrators, which he considers an unnecessary expense.

Mr. Bloom insists he is best qualified because he has served as deputy public administrator in the surrogate's court and law secretary to an Appellate Division justice and because of his long involvement in community affairs in Brooklyn.

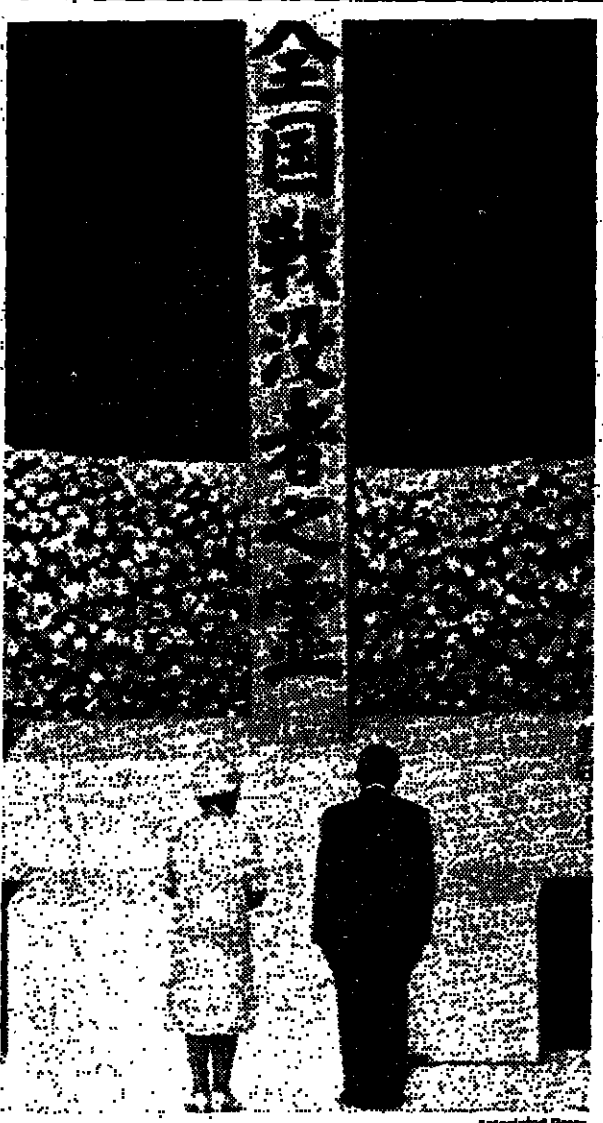
Screening Panel's Finding

Judge Schulman cited his nine years on the bench and his service for more than 24 years as chief clerk in the adoption bureau of the Brooklyn surrogate court.

A screening panel formed by the Kings County Democratic Coalition found Mr. Eisenberg best qualified of the candidates interviewed, including Mr. Schulman but not Mr. Bloom. The panel cited Mr. Eisenberg's "extensive litigation experience" and his "broad base of knowledge in the estates and trusts area." It said his temperament, character and intelligence appear excellently suited to high judicial office.

Despite its finding, the organization endorsed Judge Schulman and he is its candidate.

The post at stake, which pays \$48,998 a year, is held by Nathan R. Sobel, who has reached the statutory retirement age of 70.



AT WAR MEMORIAL IN TOKYO: Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako in front of a chrysanthemum-covered altar at the Bukodan Hall yesterday. Characters on the month say, "Souls of the nation's war dead." The occasion was 31st anniversary of end of World War II.

Beame Scored for 'Failure' On Cost-Saving Programs

By GLENN FOWLER

The Beame administration was chided yesterday by State Deputy Comptroller Sidney Schwartz for allegedly failing to follow up on 27 specific suggestions intended to ease the city's financial plight by reducing costs, increasing revenues or improving services.

Mr. Schwartz, who is assigned to monitor the city's compliance with its three-year recovery plan for the Emergency Financial Control Board, said he believed that "many recommendations have either not received the full attention and treatment they deserve or, in light of present crisis, merit reexamination."

Declaring that the potential annual saving of the proposals could amount to \$180 million, Mr. Schwartz said: "In no case has the city presented a timetable for the implementation of a proposal."

Broad Range Covered

The suggestions, covering a broad range of municipal governmental activities, came from a variety of sources including civic groups and news organizations as well as government agencies. Many of them originated in reports by State Comptroller Arthur Levitt, acting under his continuing responsibility to oversee municipal compliance with state law and the added duties he has assumed as a result of the city's fiscal crisis.

A spokesman for the city's Office of Management and Budget, Edwin Silverman, insisted yesterday that all the recommendations in question had been given consideration by the Beame administration.

"Some of our responses were in preparation or in transit when this latest report by the state deputy comptroller was being written. All the points in question had been discussed between his staff and ours. We believe his next audit will show that the city has been fully responsive."

Several suggestions with major impact, Mr. Schwartz said, involve the Police Department. One is the elimination of two days off with pay granted to any police officer who donates a pint of blood, which Mr. Schwartz said was an unusual policy and cost \$1.3 million a year. He noted that the time-off provision was not specified in the police union contract.

A similar sum could be

certificates from the safe in its first-floor office. Officials of the other, National Superior Corporation, were still assessing losses in their ninth-floor office.

The police said that the burglars apparently gained entry to the building, which is not equipped with a burglar-alarm system, sometime late Saturday through a normally locked first-floor window that was found open yesterday afternoon.

Once inside, the gang rode the rear freight elevator to each floor and broke open the locked elevator door at each stop. Office doors were forced open, and the doors of the safes in most of them were smashed open, apparently by such heavy-duty tools as crowbars and sledgehammers, the police said.

"There were tool marks all over the place," an officer said. "And the offices were pretty much ransacked."

Minneapolis Paper Pact

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 15 (UPI)—Settlements of contract dispute between the Minneapolis Star and Tribune Company and two unions representing 565 of the company's employees were reached over the weekend.

Gene Stuart, Radio Announcer For Hockey Games, Dies at 47

Gene Stuart, who made an art—and a livelihood—out of painting word pictures of hockey games for radio listeners, died of cancer Saturday in Orange, Conn. He was 47 years old.

Like many hockey announcers, Mr. Stuart, a New Yorker, had been an aficionado of the sport from his childhood. Unlike some of them, however, he never played the game because polio had crippled an arm at an early age.

That disability was frequently the source of what his friends said yesterday was "self-deprecating" humor. And it was his humor, as much as his ability to sketch for listeners the color and nuances of hockey games, that characterized his radio broadcasts for the New York Rangers.

The Ranger games took Mr. Stuart all over the country during the one season—1972-1973 he spent with the Rangers in addition to color commentary, the broadcaster also aired five-minute vignettes for various stations around the country and in New York.

The New York radio stations that retained him on a freelance basis were WNBC, WJNS and WNEW. Earlier this year, he had been hired by WNBC-Radio as a full-time newscaster. Shortly before he started

on his new job, Mr. Stuart fell gravely ill and was confined to his home, where he died.

"Hockey was more than a professional pursuit for him—it was an avocation," John T. Halligan, business manager for the Rangers, said last night.

A Writer on Hockey

Mr. Halligan recalled that in addition to his broadcasting, Mr. Stuart often wrote about hockey for magazines. An essay entitled "Growing Up as a Hockey Fan," which appeared in the Rangers booklet commemorating their 50th anniversary a few months ago, drew "astounding" reader response, Mr. Halligan said.

Mr. Stuart's wife, Estelle, said yesterday that her husband had majored in broadcast journalism at Long Island University. After a brief stint at a radio station in Tulsa, Oklahoma, he worked at WABC in New York and later as a disc jockey at radio station WANY in New Haven, she said.

Besides his wife, Mr. Stuart leaves a son, Glenn; a daughter, Wendy; Wayne Luciani of Woodbridge, Conn., and his mother, Henrietta Jeselsohn.

Funeral services will be held at 11 A.M. today at the Waller Funeral Home, George Street, in New Haven. Burial will be at Mount Sinai Cemetery, also in New Haven.

U.S. PRELATE TELLS Heirs Will Divide The Hughes Estate, Newspaper Says

MIAMI, Aug. 15 (UPI)—Two American prelates say they are mystified why the Ecuadorian police burst into a Roman Catholic conference last week "with drawn" and arrested them and 41 other church officials.

Archbishop Robert F. Sanchez of Santa Fe, N.M., and Bishop Patrick F. Flores of San Antonio, arriving here last night after having been detained in Ecuador for 27 hours, said that the police had rounded up 55 persons. Everyone—including nuns and cooks—was taken from a mountain retreat house at Rio Babia and driven by bus 112 miles to Quito, the capital.

The meeting was the annual Latin American prelates' conference dealing with the problems of poor people, Archbishop Sanchez explained.

About 330 policemen in civilian clothes burst into a session Thursday afternoon, with guns drawn and shouting, "Get in the bus," he said.

The group was detained in an army barracks near Quito "and they didn't feed us anything for 24 hours," he said.

He said that the prelates were accused of having entered the country secretly and of having plotted "Marxist subversion."

Member of Manson Family Escapes From Coast Prison

LONG BEACH, Calif., Aug. 15 (AP)—The authorities searched for a missing member of the Manson family, who clubbed a woman guard in escaping from a Federal prison with another inmate.

Miss Murphy, 34 years old, and Diane Ellis, 33, fled the Terminal Island prison last night, using the woman guard's car. The authorities said that Miss Murphy lived in Sacramento with Lysette Fromme and Sandra Gode, who also were Manson's followers, at the time Miss Fromme pointed a 45-caliber pistol at President Ford last Sept. 5. Miss Fromme was convicted of trying to murder the President.

Miss Murphy, described by the authorities as a fringe member of the Manson group, was serving a sentence for conspiring with Miss Gode to send threatening letters to business executives who they said were endangering the environment.

Brazilians Sign Contract On Uranium With French

RIO DE JANEIRO, Aug. 15 (Reuters)—Brazil has concluded a deal with a French company for the construction of a uranium treatment plant in Brazil to supply its prospective atomic power plants with fuel.

The contract, for a plant to go into operation by 1978, follows a controversial Brazilian deal for West German nuclear reactor technology reached last year.

The new agreement was signed on Friday. Brazil has not signed the treaty to halt the spread of nuclear arms, and the pact with West Germany has come under strong criticism from the United States.

Klan Marches in Kentucky

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 15 (UPI)—Several hundred Ku Klux Klan members, marching a mile through a suburb south of Louisville without incident last evening. The suburb of Okolona has been a hotbed of resistance to court-ordered busing to desegregate schools in metropolitan Louisville, but Sherman Adams, Kentucky Grand Dragon of the United Klans of America, said the march was to "show support for the United States Constitution and our law enforcement agencies."

Justices Elect Head

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 (AP)—Chief Justice Howell T. Heflin of Alabama was elected chairman of the National Conference of Chief Justices yesterday.

John T. Lanning Dies at 74; Taught 46 Years at Duke

DURHAM, N.C., Aug. 15 (AP)—John Tate Lanning, an authority on Latin American history whose teaching career spanned most of Duke University's 50 years of existence, died this morning at Duke Medical Center. He was 74 years old.

Mr. Lanning had been hospitalized since June with bone cancer.

He was a retired James H. Duke Professor of History and one of the first Guggenheim Fellows in the early 1930's.

Mr. Lanning taught at Duke from 1927 until 1973. He was a native of Davidson County. Surviving are his wife, Elizabeth Williams Lanning of Durham; two sons, John Tate Lanning Jr. of Raleigh and Thomas Lanning of Charlotte; and a daughter, Mrs. Richard Manger of Greenville, N.C.

Deaths

- ARTHUR HARRIS, 82, died at his home, 1000 10th St., New York, N.Y., on August 13, 1950. He was a member of the New York State Bar Association and the New York State Historical Society. He was a graduate of the University of the South and the University of the North Carolina. He was a member of the New York State Bar Association and the New York State Historical Society. He was a graduate of the University of the South and the University of the North Carolina.
- JOHN T. LANNING, 74, died at Duke Medical Center, Durham, N.C., on August 15, 1950. He was a retired James H. Duke Professor of History and one of the first Guggenheim Fellows in the early 1930's. He was a native of Davidson County, N.C. Surviving are his wife, Elizabeth Williams Lanning of Durham; two sons, John Tate Lanning Jr. of Raleigh and Thomas Lanning of Charlotte; and a daughter, Mrs. Richard Manger of Greenville, N.C.
- ... [Additional names and obituaries follow in a similar format] ...

Sounding board for people with something to say about the way and disarray of things

The New York Times Letters to the Editor

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Every day on the editorial page of

The New York Times

A gang of burglars roamed through a 10-story commercial building in the Chelsea section of Manhattan over the weekend, looting the offices, safes, and file cabinets of nine of the 18 printing companies housed in the structure, the police reported.

"They certainly broke a lot of locks in there," said one police officer of the widespread theft at 283 Ninth Avenue, near West 25th Street.

Investigators said last night that the total amount stolen in the floor-by-floor burglaries would probably not be known until inventories were completed by the nine concerns later today.

By late last night, the police had been able to contact officials of only two of the victimized companies. One of them, Tanagrafilms/Ambergraphics Inc., reported losses of \$600 in cash and \$700 in gift

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 (AP)—A secret agreement to distribute the estate of the late Howard R. Hughes between opposing factions of his family has been put together by attorneys, according to a newspaper report.

The Philadelphia Inquirer said today that the estate would be distributed on a fixed percentage to 19 heirs, including 18 first cousins on Mr. Hughes' mother's side and three first cousins on his father's side.

"Well, I can tell you that an agreement has been reached," said Keith A. Purcell, a Los Angeles lawyer representing three of the 21 heirs on his father's side. "But I don't think I should go into any details at this time."

The article said that according to one report, the agreement would distribute about 75 percent of Mr. Hughes' estate to the 16 maternal heirs and the remainder to the paternal heirs, assuming that no valid will is found. So far, more than 100 names have been reported to have been written by Mr. Hughes.

Report Is Withheld

The Inquirer also reported that attorneys are trying to keep the agreement secret until after the autopsy report on Mr. Hughes, who died aboard an airplane en route from Acapulco to Houston on April 5. He was 70.

It said the autopsy report was important to determine whether any criminal neglect had been involved in Mr. Hughes' death and to determine whether Mr. Hughes had been mentally competent.

A court order would be necessary before the Inquirer estimated, which the Inquirer estimated, would be worth from \$600 million to \$1 billion, could be distributed, the newspaper said. It also said that even if the estate were to be distributed, the recipients could not immediately liquidate it because almost all of the estate consists of stock in Mr. Hughes' wholly-owned Summa Corporation.

Javits Aide Killed in Turkey - Is Buried in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15 (AP)—Harold W. Rosenthal, the aide to Senator Jacob K. Javits who died in a Palestinian guerrilla attack at Istanbul airport, was buried here today. Mr. Rosenthal's parents live in Philadelphia.

Mr. Rosenthal's body was brought to the United States from Turkey in an unpainted wooden coffin. Donald Clayton Bergus, counselor of the United States Embassy in Ankara, accompanied the body.

The 29-year-old staff aide was one of four men killed in the attack last Thursday, in an attack by terrorists on passengers boarding an El Al airliner.

Before becoming an administrative aide on foreign affairs to Senator Javits, Mr. Rosenthal worked for the Rockefeller for Governor Carey when he was a Congressman and for Senator Walter F. Mondale.

SAMUEL KILBOURN

Samuel Van Dusen Kilbourn, vice president of the African Metals Corporation and a past president of the Mining Club of New York, died of a brief illness yesterday at his home on Prospect Avenue in Darien, Conn. He was 61 years old.

Mr. Kilbourn, a graduate of Portsmouth Priory School and of Yale University in 1937 was a Navy lieutenant in World War II.

Surviving are his wife, the former Louise Hatch Tucker; two daughters, Mrs. Mark Kramer and Mrs. George Munson; a son, Samuel, C.V.D.; and four grandchildren.

Frank E. Campbell "The Funeral Chapel," Inc.

1076 Madison Ave. (at 81st Street), N.Y., N.Y. BU 2-3500

Memorial Services

SHIELDS - Mrs. J. Memorial services will be held on the premises of the Episcopal Church, Rock Island, Rhode Island, at 2:15, August 16.

In Memoriam

SPRINGFIELD - Mrs. J. Memorial services will be held on the premises of the Episcopal Church, Rock Island, Rhode Island, at 2:15, August 16.

... [Additional names and dates follow] ...

JP 110 150

White Youths Terrorize Black Family in S.I. Home

By ROBERT D. McFADDEN

Two carloads of white youths armed with baseball bats, an ax, knives and tree limbs battered their way into a black family's home on Staten Island late Saturday night and slashed clothing and art works while a woman, her four children and two teen-aged neighbors quailed behind a locked door.

No one was injured in the attack, but the incident left the victims shaken and an integrated, middle-class neighborhood stunned.

In addition, the homeowner charged that the police did not respond to his repeated calls for assistance until more than three hours after the assailants had departed. The police acknowledged a delay of 1 hour 40 minutes, but contended that other calls had priority.

The attackers—about 10 youths 16 to 18 years old—leaped from their cars outside the home of Russell Warren at 535 Westwood Avenue in the Willowbrook section shortly after 11:15 P.M., evidently in an attempt to attack two of Mr. Warren's teen-aged children and two of their neighborhood friends at the sidewalk.

"There they are—let's get 'em, one of the marauding youths screamed, according to an account given later by the children. They fled into the Warrens' 11-room, \$60,000 high ranch, with the teen-agers in pursuit.

Mr. Warren, 38 years old and the owner of Marcollo Ltd., an art gallery and frame shop at 1284 First Avenue in Manhattan, had just backed his car out of the driveway and was pulling away when the youths emerged from their cars and began chasing the children.

"It Was Unbelievable"

Mr. Warren left his car in the street. He was unarmed, frightened and unable to prevent the attack on his home, he recalled in an interview last night. "It was so brazen it was unbelievable," he said.

Mr. Warren said the four youngsters—his son, Lindsay, 15, and daughter, India, 13, and two friends, Diana Hunt and Eddie Livingston, 14—had fled into the house and had managed to lock both the front door and an interior door inside the foyer.

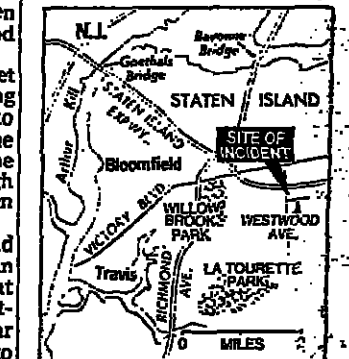
Inside the house at the time were Mr. Warren's wife, Patricia, 34, and two other Warren children, Sonia, 13 and Simone, 9, who were watching television.

"The kids ran into the house," Mr. Warren said, "and 10 or 11 of these boys converged on the house. One had an ax and all the rest had tree trunks and baseball bats."

The youths quickly battered their way into the house at two points—the front door and the adjacent garage.

"The front door is solid wood, but they axed it right down," Mr. Warren said. "The garage door is solid plywood, but they kicked a hole right through it and broke the little windows at the top."

Inside the garage, according to Mr. Warren, the attackers slashed three paintings, four or five prints and two original



The New York Times/Aug. 16, 1976.

drawings from Mr. Warren's collection of about 100 works of art.

Inside the 10-foot-square foyer, the youths slashed two more paintings and two drawings and a number of items of clothing in a closet, including two leather coats. Mr. Warren estimated that the damage to the art works totaled \$3,000 and to the house and clothing, \$1,000.

The attack ended as inexplicably as it had started. Mr. Warren said that as he approached the house the youths fled to their cars and sped away. He said one car appeared to be a dark brown or black 1970 Cadillac and the other a white or light-colored automobile of unknown make.

Moments after the invaders disappeared, Mr. Warren said, he telephoned the police. "It took them over three hours before they responded," he said. "The first cops arrived at about a quarter to three."

During the interval, Mr. Warren said he made four calls to the emergency 911 number and other calls to the 122d Precinct in which his home is situated and the 120th Precinct in northern Staten Island. In addition, he said, neighbors made at least five calls to the police about the incident.

Francis J. McLoughlin, the deputy police commissioner in charge of public information said last night that dispatchers' tape recordings—made of all incoming emergency calls—showed that Mr. Warren's first call had been placed at 11:27 P.M. and he had in fact placed three subsequent calls.

Mr. McLoughlin said a precinct radio car was dispatched to Mr. Warren's house at 1:06 A.M., and attributed the delay to "a stackup" of priority calls. He explained that ongoing incidents take priority over past incidents in which the chance of capturing a criminal has lapsed. He said the first officers on the scene would have taken only a cursory report, and that a team of detectives had arrived at 2:45 to begin a substantive investigation.

Mr. Warren said he and his family had lived in their present home for the last eight years. He described the neighborhood as 90 percent white, 10 percent black and comfortably integrated and solidly middle-class, with homes in the \$50,000 to \$80,000 brackets in a setting of tree-lined streets just north of the grounds of the Willowbrook Developmental Center.



An artist's rendering of a view of expanded main waiting room of Penn Station, looking west, part of the new federally financed five-year program to upgrade the Northeast Corridor.

5-Year U.S. Project to Improve Northeast Rail Line

The newest extensions are built for maximum speeds of 155 miles an hour.

In Europe, Italy is well-advanced in tunneling through the Apennines for 155-mile-an-hour top speeds on a new route between Rome and Florence. West Germany has two similar high-speed routes under construction, the first links in a future nationwide network. And France is soon to start construction of the government-approved high-speed electrified line between Paris and Lyon.

By 1981 or 1982, when New York-Washington trains are averaging 84 miles an hour (including five stops), the French plan to be making the new 262-mile Paris-Lyon run in two hours flat, an average of 131 miles an hour, with top speeds of 160. About 90 trains are being ordered for the service.

For the United States, the recovery from a long period of railroad neglect is slow. The private railroads had no money to spend for passenger improvements. Now, at last, the Federal Government has stepped into the picture with big money, although the major spending on the corridor is not expected until 1978.

General Sawyer expresses enthusiasm. After noting that billions of Federal dollars have gone into highways and into airport development, he says, "This is the first time anybody in the Federal Government has put anything into rail."

Amtrak is the successor to the bankrupt Penn Central in operating the corridor.

The improvements in speed will be relatively modest—for example, a saving of just 20 minutes on today's scheduled three-hour running time for Metroliners between New York and Washington. But Federal rail officials point out that Metroliners generally have been running 15 and 20 minutes late at best because of poor track and other problems, so the net gain in running times by 1981 will be more like 40 minutes.

Japan, which already enjoys the fastest train service in the world, is expanding its high-speed network by undersea tunnels to Hokkaido, northern most main island, and to Kyushu, the southernmost.

Speeds on the Tokyo-Osaka 320-mile run average out to more than 100 miles an hour, including stops.

At present the only access to Amtrak's intercity trains and Conrail's commuter trains is at the Eighth Avenue end of the block-square station. A north-south course is to be opened up on the Seventh Avenue end to provide additional quick access to the platforms below.

And the platforms themselves, now steeped in gloom, will be brightened up with modern lighting and the latest-type train-information signs similar to those in European stations.

The massive expenditure on the Northeast Corridor, approved by Congress in the Railroad Revitalization Act of 1975, figures out to about \$3.8 billion a mile.

Yet, according to Kenneth T. Sawyer, a retired major general who is the new director of the Federal Railroad Administrator's Northeast Corridor Project: "There's basically nothing

ing Groups of Youths on Midtown Rampage

Say 20 or More Were Involved in Hours of Robbery, Assault and Vandalism—Nine Persons Arrested

By RICHARD J. MEISLIN

bands of youths, who believed "something had happened but was over when the call came—that it happened in the past. So we didn't give it priority."

The police identified those arrested as: Wilford Ayala, 18 years old, of 833 East 167th Street, the Bronx; Lacey Blam, 17, 1240 New York Avenue, Brooklyn; Donald Broughton, 18, 143-07 Fedale Avenue, Queens; Norwood Glass, 20, 34 Fourth Street, Newark; Jose Gonzales, 17, 212 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn; and Robert Walker, 23, 710 Main Street, Peekskill, N.Y.

In addition, the police arrested two juveniles, ages 14 and 15, whose names they did not release.

5-Year U.S. Project to Improve Northeast Rail Line

By EDWARD C. BURKS

Riders on Amtrak and commuter trains in the Northeast Corridor—the 456-mile stretch from Washington to New York to Boston—have already been getting a lot of bang for their bucks.

Bang-bang-bump-turch-rattle-and-roll—that's the way it goes on much of the rough old roadbed.

Starting this month, the Federal Government will pour \$1.75 billion into a five-year program of upgrading the corridor to provide a smoother, faster ride and modernized stations. Local communities will chip in \$150 million more.

Here's what to expect by 1981, according to the Federal Railroad Administration:

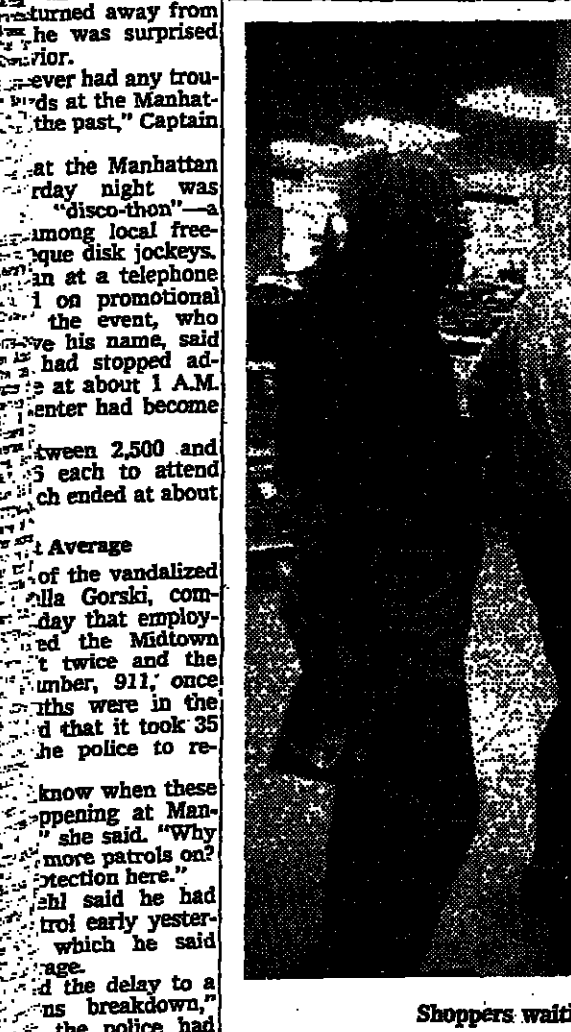
Electric-powered passenger trains running at speeds up to 120 miles an hour.

Reliable schedules offering New York-Washington service in 2 hours 40 minutes with five stops, an average speed of 84 miles an hour, and faster times when stops are fewer. Now, the best running time is three hours.

New York-Boston all-electric service in three hours forty minutes, including five stops. The present best schedule is nearly four hours.

New electrification plus extension of electrification from New Haven, the present northern terminus, all the way to Boston.

Smooth, welded rail for the entire distance; the easing of 50 or more curves for



Shoppers waiting to pay for purchases yesterday at Korvette's in Douglaston, Queens

ettes Is First New York Chain to Open on Sundays

might end up shopping on Saturday again instead.

That may have been because she was on the lower floor of the two-story building. Upstairs, aisle room was more spacious, and Anna Bindrum, buying school clothes for her 6-year-old daughter, Cathy, said, "It's more comfortable walking around than on Saturdays."

Picking through dresses on a circular rack nearby, Henny Tajerszmidt, a waitress, found Sunday shopping to be very convenient. "I work six days a week and this makes me feel like I'm having a weekday off," she said.

And another woman, who declined to give her name, explained that although she was fingering a double boiler, she actually had come in to buy a television set on sale, a purchase she never would make without her husband. This time her husband could accompany her because it was Sunday and he wasn't working.

Not everybody was enthusiastic. June Ludemann, ringing



Shoppers waiting to pay for purchases yesterday at Korvette's in Douglaston, Queens

ettes Is First New York Chain to Open on Sundays

up sales at a cashier counter, declared that Sunday shopping was "very divisive to the American family. When are you going to get them together?" she wanted to know. Mrs. Ludemann said she was working only this one Sunday, despite the attraction of time-and-a-half pay offered for Sunday duty.

"There's other things more important than money," she said.

Another critic, Louis Pileri, predicted that Sunday business costs would be passed on to the customer in the form of higher prices. Sunday sales would drive smaller stores out of business, and that, in the long run, they would not benefit the chain stores, either.

"I'm not against working on Sunday, I'm not saying the whole world should shut down," he said adding that he had come in with his 9-year-old son, Jeff, only because his wife, "an earring nut," had to investigate a jewelry sale at the store.

The pleasure of most customers at being able to shop yesterday showed in their behavior. Myra Shu, 18, who sells in a sportswear department, observed that on Saturdays, "when people take something from the wrong rack and you tell them it's not on sale, they give you a lot of trouble, but today, they've just been saying, 'Oh, okay' and moving on."

Mark Graham, 25, who, like many of the sales people, is a college student who works there part-time, noticed that people were "neater" than usual in the way that they handled merchandise. "Usually they just throw it around," he said. "Maybe it's because it's Sunday and they should be in church."

A young woman who sought Mr. Graham's help in exchanging a warm-up suit had a split perception of the Sunday phenomenon. As a shopper, she thought it was grand, but as an employee—she works at Macy's—she wasn't looking forward to it. "I just know they're going to ask me," she said.

Frank E. Campbell The Funeral Chaplain

Metropolitan Briefs

Man Threatens Woman With Gun

A man who said he had been an Army marksman menaced a former woman friend with a starter's pistol and then kept authorities at bay in Levittown, L.I., for four and half hours by threatening to kill himself and police officers with an M1 carbine, the Nassau County police said.

The suspect, identified as Jeffrey Turkell, 32 years old of 8 Swiri Lane, Levittown, finally heeded the police plea to surrender. No shots were exchanged. According to a police spokesman, Lisa Manross, 19, of 68 17th Street, Jericho, had arrived home and parked her car at 3:55 A.M. "when she was grabbed from behind" by Mr. Turkell. When the woman screamed, Mr. Turkell "then put a gun to her head and fired one shot," the spokesman said, "but she said she felt no pain and continued to scream" and attracted the attention of two neighbors.

Goldin's Water Audit Assailed

New York City's Environmental Protection Administrator, Robert A. Low, charged that an audit of the collection of water bills by City Comptroller Harrison J. Goldin was "highly oriented." Mr. Low said Goldin's audit contained serious omissions and failed to mention collection of \$8 million last year in back bills through use of a computer system, installed two years ago. "Mr. Goldin must be aware of the success of the program," Mr. Low said. Mr. Goldin said his auditors discovered a number of instances of underbilling of misbilling in the Bureau of Water Register that cost the city about \$3.5 million in lost revenue in Manhattan alone.

3 Sisters Die in Syracuse Fire

A fire claimed the lives of three young sisters in Syracuse, fire officials reported. The blaze broke out about 3:30 A.M. in a two-story frame house while the girls' parents were away. Authorities said it might have been caused by a cigarette. The dead were identified as Cindy Minton, 17 years old; Deborah Minton, 12, and their 9-year-old step-sister, Robin Fox.

From the Police Blotter:

A 21-year-old woman tentatively identified as Dione King, address unknown, was shot to death reportedly by a masked burglar in the room of George Anderson, a friend, at 341 West 45 Street, near Eighth Avenue. After forcing his way into the room, the burglar took \$45 from Mr. Anderson and then shot the woman because she upbraided him. . . . An unidentified man in his 20's, believed to be a member of a Jamaican Rastafarian sect, was found fatally shot in an alley at 45 Lenox Road, east of Flatbush Avenue, in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn. He is believed to have been killed in a shootout, as a revolver with two spent shells was in his hand. . . . A 22-year-old Brooklyn man was arrested for reportedly stalking and shooting another man while the latter was driving a car that then struck and injured a pedestrian at Madison Street and Cypress Avenue in the Ridgewood section of Queens. The suspect, Ismet Ahmetovic, 22, of 646 Argyle Road, was caught and shot by an unknown person and admitted to St. John's Hospital.

Despite Opposition, Jewish Ritual of the Mikvah Is Revitalized

By NADINE BROZAN

There is probably no Jewish institution more shrouded in mystery, superstition, misunderstanding and stereotype than the mikvah, in which the Jewish wife is commanded by the Bible to purify herself after every menstrual period.

Even though it is considered so crucial to the Jewish community that the construction of the ritual bath takes priority over that of the synagogue, the mikvah has been regarded variously as archaic, unnecessary, irrelevant and even absurd. And with the rise of feminist thinking, it has also been considered by some to be demeaning to women.

Now, without fanfare or theological pressure, the mikvah and its demanding code of behavior, known as the laws of family purity, are undergoing a renaissance.

As Rabbi Ralph Pelcovitz of Congregation Knesseth Israel of Far Rockaway, Queens, put it, "If people had been asked 50 or 100 years ago, would the mikvah survive, the vast majority would have predicted that it would go the way of the dinosaur. But not only is it still here, it is flourishing and growing."

The resurgence cannot be documented by numbers, for attendance is considered so private a matter that women go to the mikvah only after the sunset and records are never kept.

But it is apparent in the proliferation of seminars and lectures on the subject, in tours of mikva'ot (the plural of mikvah) and open discussion of the practice from the pulpit and in Jewish women's organizations. The National Conference of Synagogue Youth of the Union of Orthodox Jewish Congregations of America has received sufficient demand for information to publish a book entitled "Waters of Eden" that will be printed this summer.

Resurgence of Ritual

Old mikva'ot in the cities are being renovated, new ones in the suburbs have been built or are on the drawing boards. A recent dinner given by the Mikvah Association of the North Shore, which oversees the four-year-old ritual bath in the Great Neck (L.I.) Synagogue, attracted more than 100 people.

"We're constantly growing. We draw from all over the North Shore of Long Island, from Queens to Ronkonkoma," said Beppie Barth, the association president.

Rabbis and Jewish scholars attribute the trend to a variety of factors. But mainly they agree that it is indivisible from the general intensification of Judaism in this country, also evident in increasing numbers of day schools and yeshivas and the strengthening of Jewish education for young girls. In addition, it stems from increased pride in the heritage and from the search by a disillusioned young generation for new moral standards.

"The mikvah is symbolic of what is

happening today in Judaism: The periphery is fading away and the core is intensifying," said Rabbi Norman Lamm of the Jewish Center on West 86th Street, who last week was named president of Yeshiva University. "The mikvah is a good index because it is the most difficult discipline of all. Those who are becoming intense are going to the mikvah because it is the ultimate commitment."

Rabbi Lamm is the author of a book on family purity and marriage, "A Hedge of Roses" that was published seven years ago and is now in its sixth printing. Basically, the code of family purity mandates that a couple refrain from all physical contact (even holding hands) from the onset of the wife's menstrual

period until seven days after the bleeding has ceased. Then she is to bathe her body and hair thoroughly, cut her fingernails short so that they cannot hide a vestige of dirt and remove all foreign objects such as jewelry and bandages.

Finally, she must totally immerse herself three times in the mikvah while reciting special prayers. The mikvah, itself built to rigid specifications, looks like a deep square bathtub with steps and contains water about four feet deep from a natural source such as rain. With immersion, the woman is considered purified and renewed.

God's Sanctification

She is also commanded to go to the mikvah just prior to her marriage (unmarried women do not go), after the loss of virginity, after miscarriage and after giving birth, all occasions of blood loss and thus, in Jewish law, events demanding purification.

Although attended primarily by women, the mikvah is also used on an optional basis by men, and it is crucial to the conversion process. In addition, Jews are commanded to submerge certain new dishes and utensils in mikva'ot reserved for that purpose.

The premise that a woman cannot be touched for at least 12 days every month and the termination of abstinence with a bathing rite are the chief sources of misunderstanding and myth. Ritual cleanliness, Jewish scholars ex-

plain, has no connection with physical uncleanness, and there is no English word that precisely captures its meaning. An individual can be rendered ritually unclean in a variety of ways, all of which have some relation to death. Although there is no detailed explanation given either in the Bible or the Talmud for a woman's state of impurity during menstruation, the loss of blood is interpreted as the end of a potential life and is taken as a token of death.

The significance underlying the clearly delineated rules also resists easy explanation, but it is said that the rite is intended to give God's sanctification to the physical relationship and to elevate the sexual act to a holy plane.

Question of Service

"It offers a spiritual cleansing that says the body is holy, and it gives sanctity to the sexual relationship," said Rabbi Steven Riskin of the Lincoln Square Synagogue. "The prohibition against sexual contact during the seven days after menstruation was added in Talmudic Law to make the man and woman more beloved to one another. The element of romantic love dies naturally with total accessibility."

Stringent though it may be, the code of family purity is not antifeminist, Rabbi Riskin said, scholars and theologians and practitioners alike. "It gives the woman the opportunity to be active. Unless she goes to the mikvah, the sexual relationship cannot be resumed."

The law also stipulates that a wife not serve her husband through such tasks as cooking and making beds during the proscribed period. Rabbi Saul Berman, chairman of the department of Judaic studies at Stern College of Yeshiva University, explained, "Just as the mikvah means that sex is not to be taken for granted, so is the law designed to prevent people from viewing their partner as a service object. By restricting direct service, this demands evaluation of who is doing what to serve whom in the household."

In fact, many of the women who commit themselves to the ancient decree regard it as insurance against marital boredom and dissension, a benefit originally described in the Talmud.

'Mystical Process'

Devora Wohlgelester, assistant professor of mathematics at Baruch College, mother of five children ranging in age from 2 months to 8 years and wife of an Orthodox rabbi, observed, "It forces you to be open about sex and prevents anger from festering. You can't postpone going to the mikvah because you're angry and a couple is obligated to resume relations afterward. So you must resolve the slight and hurt; you must talk things out because you can't hop into bed with someone you're furious with."

Shelley Berman, a psychiatric social worker at Stern College and member of the faculty at the Wurzweiler School of Social Work at Yeshiva University,

concocted, even as she observed, "It is such a mystical process that it's hard to talk about."

"It is impossible, if you must abstain for 12 days a month, to view your husband or wife as a sex object. The law sets up a structure to develop a relationship on other levels. Personally I see this as an affirmation of my own separation and uniqueness; it allows me to be an individual and a partner."

Attendance at the mikvah would not be growing if it were not for its attraction to a breed of young women brought up outside the strict confines of orthodoxy. And no one more clearly personifies the new mikvah adherent than Linda Neuberger of North Woodmere, L.I., a 32-year-old mother of three, who had her first immersion two years ago in Jerusalem.

Mrs. Neuberger, the daughter of Maurice Villapcy, the owner of the furniture store, and her husband, Roy S., the son of Roy R. Neuberger, the art collector, were both raised in liberal homes and educated in the Ethical Culture system. They spent a good part of their 13-year marriage "searching for a purpose," devoting themselves in the 1960's to the peace, ecology and conservation movements. Mr. Neuberger was the city Parks Department's first director of conservation.

Then, tired of urban tensions, they tried the rural life as owners of a

weekly newspaper in Cornwall, N.Y., experimented with vegetarianism and studied the precepts of Buddhism, Gandhi and Martin Luther King Jr.

"We were established in the community, and according to the American dream we should have been happy, but still we felt something was missing," Mrs. Neuberger recalled.

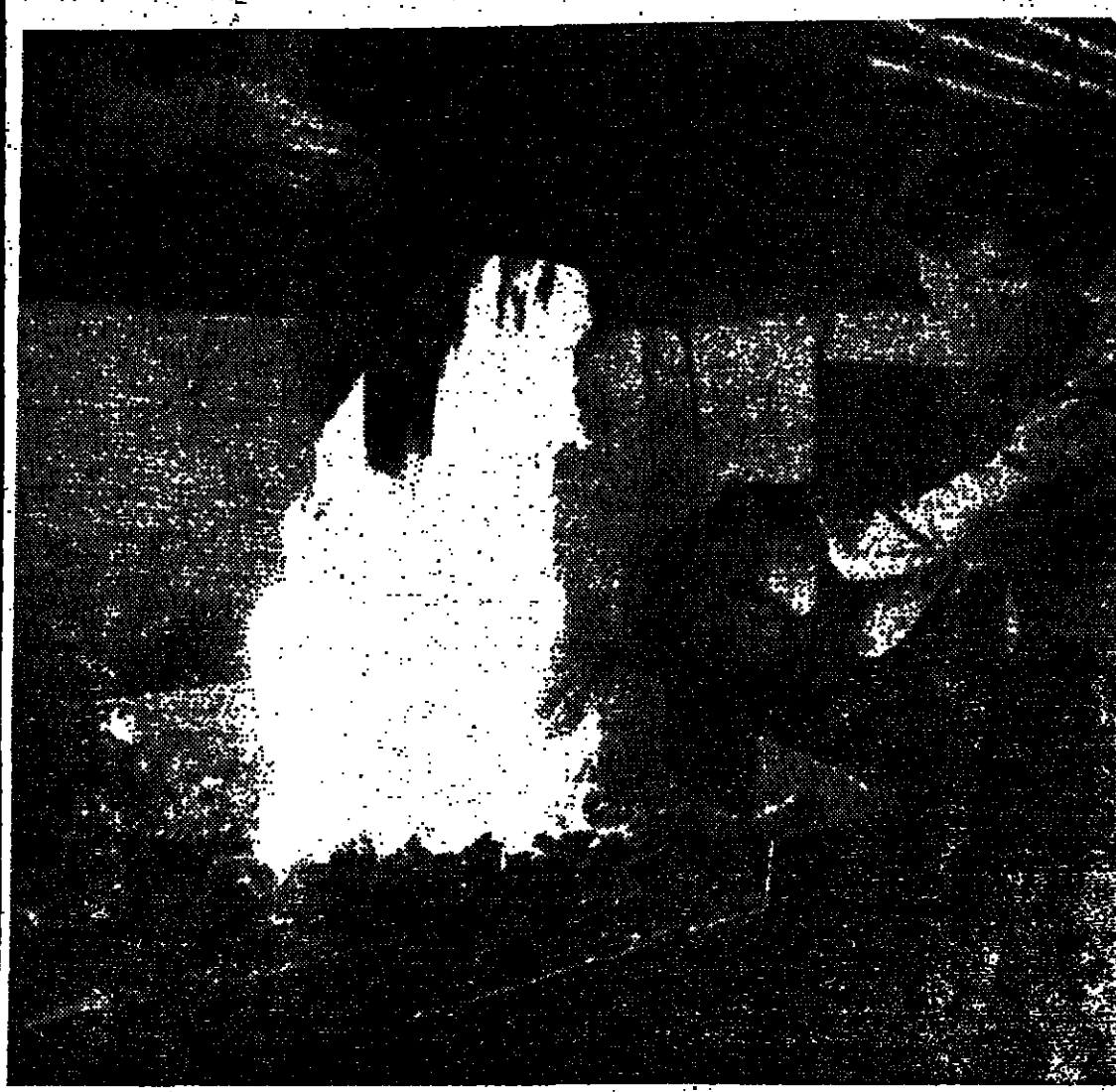
'Benefits Uncountable'

By chance they happened to hear Esther Jungreis, the charismatic founder of Hineni, a Jewish educational movement that operates schools all over the world. "Finally all our questions were answered," Mrs. Neuberger said. "We drove two hours each way every week to attend her class, and two years ago we went to Israel with her and for the first time lived a Jewish life." Mrs. Neuberger said, "When I went to the mikvah in Jerusalem, I felt as if I had been reborn, as if I were a new bride."

"Benefits Uncountable" They moved to North Woodmere so that they could join Mrs. Jungreis's husband's congregation and continue their studies. Beside strict adherence to all the laws and new pledges to their faith—they had a Jewish wedding ceremony and Mr. Neuberger had a symbolic circumcision—they also undertook preservation of family purity.

"Sex has been elevated to something sacred and during the time of physical separation we have strengthened the other aspects of our relationship."

Urban Smith Works in an Unusual



The New York Times/Hever Libowitz

By NAN ROBERTSON

Close to the spreading IRT The urban smithy stands; The smith, a little man is he, With large and sinewy hands . . .

Jack Beck travels to his urban blacksmithy via the IRT, three subway stops away from Grand Central Terminal. He steps away from forge and anvil, tucked into a white brick building behind a factory, and the grandeur of the view of Manhattan's skyscrapers sometimes brings tears to his eyes.

Mr. Beck, an art director at J. Walker Thompson, flees the pressures of the advertising agency world on nights and weekends, in the clangor and heat of his old-fashioned smithy, in Long Island City, Queens.

"It's the maddest thing you can do," says this short, dark, gentle man, "standing next to a fire on a hot summer's day."

Sterner Stuff Mr. Beck, an erstwhile painter—Andy Warhol and I used to have a gallery together, that's how long ago it was—decided to turn to sterner stuff about four years ago.

He doesn't remember exactly what fired his imagination about making functional works of art from iron, but he began to read about blacksmithing and learned that it virtually died out "about 40 or 50 years ago when the automobile came into being."

He and his wife, Cynthia, wandered about countryside and town, picking up an old forge in Buffalo, an anvil and tongs in New Jersey. "Somebody would scratch their head when I asked for things, and then go downstairs to the cellar," he said. "It was a real detective story, an adventure, and we slowly assembled the equipment and tools. It was like trying to learn about a whole culture that had been lost. I had nobody to talk to about it—I'd never even seen a blacksmith at work."

Attends Courses

When he became interested in working with metal, he almost signed up at a body-and-fender school. "We can't help you," they said. So Mr. Beck began courses at the Sculpture Center in Manhat-

tan, which he one night a week. Abstract sculpture interested him, turned, instead, into an art back to earlier Black has fashionably dashing of peace and thick sheet iron are all individual and balanced with shifts of t can also be decorations.

Mr. Beck could get rid of frustrations on very hard physical shaping iron. will work at anvil for 12 stretch, usually five pounds in as he pulls the out of the fire, four or five bl hammer before grows cold, and it back into t

Not With "You have to very fast," he can't stand back plate your w painter does."

Roosters, he came an almi weather vane i edict was issued sand years ago physical remind nial of Christ. church steeples in Christendom warn the faith had denied Jesu before the dawn in the Bible.

Mr. Beck, w heavy gloves, b ty glasses to from the sparks, that his arduous in an unusually arm and increas ful hands. "At f it was really pain But he has p the results' loo elegant and off. His works of a life-sized iron orating his Manl room, and s hammered iron grills.

Jack Beck's pic will be the sube ber of a one-man Unicorn Art Spring Street, an dered from there. or vane are pric \$350 and \$500, n

DE GUSTIBUS

Harvesting Acorns in Central Park

By CRAIG CLAIBORNE

Pursuant to a recent discourse on acorns as an edible (a subject about which we conceded to have limited knowledge) we discovered to our amusement—and amazement—that acorns as food are taken with considerable seriousness by numerous readers. When it comes to cookery, this product of the mighty oak, we learned, has its champions and detractors.

Sarah S. Hall of Concord, Mass., takes the negative view. She states that she had read the techniques for leaching and roasting acorns written by a highly respected nature authority, and she

turned rust-colored from the tannin. (This is actually very little work compared to first growing wheat or corn or rice, then processing.)

"After boiling, I place the drained acorns on cooky sheets and dry them in the oven, at 100 to 150 degrees, with the door left ajar. When dry, I grind them in a meat grinder. I get two qualities of meal, one coarse and one fine.

"The fine meal is used to make muffins and breads,

4. Combine all the ingredients and mix well until smooth. Spoon the batter into well-buttered muffin tins. Bake about 20 to 25 minutes or until muffin tops crack or edges pull away from the tin. Serve hot or cold with butter or wild jam, such as beach plum.

Yield: About one dozen muffins.

Variation: Add different spices to batter each time.

"With the coarse ground meal," Mr. Lincoff wrote, "which is really rock hard nuggets, I make a very good acorn 'burger,' which so resembles ground beef that I have had people ask me where the acorns are in this dish."

GARY LINCOFF'S ACORN BURGERS

1/2 cup processed coarse ground acorn meal
1 cup water
Salt
1 tablespoon butter, approximately
1 large onion, chopped
1 egg

1. Combine the acorn meal, water and one tablespoon salt in a saucepan. Bring to a boil and simmer, covered, for 15 minutes, stirring occasionally.

2. Melt one tablespoon butter in a skillet. Add the onion and cook until wilted. Combine the onion, egg and cooked acorn meal in a mixing bowl. Add salt to taste and mix well. Mold into patties and try on both sides about five minutes. Add more butter to the skillet and cover. Serve with hamburger relish, on buns, or with Russian dressing.

Yield: Two to four burgers, depending on size.

Note: Acorn burgers are also good as cold leftovers. Serve cold with Russian dressing or French aioli sauce.

Incidentally, if you care to learn more about foraging for and cooking wild foods, you may write to Mr. Lincoff at New York City Wild Foods Workshop, 219 West 70th Street, New York, N. Y. 10023.



The New York Times/Gene Magno

Wild Food Specialist

"From this experience I can say that no one in his right mind would try to eat an unleached acorn, and only people with very small boys should undertake the shelling-leaching-roasting process. So maybe our acorns weren't the eating kind. What I suspect is that acorns really don't make very good eating unless you're far from home and terribly hungry with a lot of time on your hands."

On the other hand, we have it from another authority on wild food cookery that acorns have multiple, delicious uses as food. The writer is Gary Lincoff, who teaches wild food cookery in Manhattan, demonstrating such dishes as wild mushroom soup, beach plum bread and sassafras tea, and wrote us as follows:

Leaching Methods

"I gather acorns here in New York City and I make a number of dishes with them that might interest you. There are at least a dozen kinds of acorns available free for the gathering in the city; all are edible, and palatable after leaching, and all can be turned into delicious dishes. I gather about 50 pounds of acorns a year from Central Park, or less than one-quarter of the acorns from a single tree. I gather mostly those from the turkey oak,

and no Thanksgiving Day dinner is complete without acorn muffins."

GARY LINCOFF'S ACORN MUFFINS

1 cup processed fine ground acorn meal
1 cup wheat flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
1/2 teaspoon salt
1/4 teaspoon sugar
1 egg
1 cup milk
1/4 cup melted butter plus butter for greasing muffin tins

1. Preheat the oven to 425 degrees.
2. Sift together the dry ingredients.
3. Mix together the milk and melted butter,

Handwritten signature or mark at the bottom of the page.

07/11/2015

Dig Focuses on Man in New World

Continued From Page 33

One smooth stone was heavily worn, suggesting that it had been rubbed against another flat stone. This is how many people grind grain for cooking.

Such stones are most typical of an agricultural people and agriculture is not known from anywhere in the world of 20,000 years ago. Dr. Smith believes that the Californians of that time were not cultivating grains but were more likely gathering wild seeds.

Instead of trying to lift the fragile leg bones out, excavators cut away the surrounding dirt and removed the entire hardened chunk of sandy soil in which the bones were still partly embedded. Dr. Kennedy took the whole block to a laboratory at Scripps where she can remove it more carefully while the digging goes on.

The dig has not yet found anything to match the 40,000-year age of the bones discovered there 50 years ago, but Dr. Smith and Dr. Kennedy plan to continue digging through August.

If the pits in the chancelor's back yard yield nothing further, there may be a better chance on the adjacent bluff where excavations are just beginning in an area of several acres, virtually the last uninhabited spot on the La Jolla coast.

Also taking part in the dig is Dr. Richard S. MacNeish, an archeologist whose excavations in the Pikimachay cave in Peru have established the presence of man at several stages ranging in age from 9,000 to 20,000 years ago.

Dr. MacNeish, director of the Peabody Foundation for Archeology, is a leading exponent of the view that man entered the New World about 70,000 years ago. That is the most recent time, when sea levels were low enough to expose the Bering land bridge, that people could have crossed into North America in time to reach southern California by 46,000 years ago.

Theory on Tools
Dr. MacNeish and a growing number of his colleagues believe that when man arrived, he brought with him no tools better than stones crudely fashioned into irregular choppers and flakes.

Until recently most archeologists believed that the earliest stone tools of the new world were the beautifully shaped and deadly Clovis and Folsom spear points, named for their place of first discovery in New Mexico.

Dr. Paul Martin of the University of Arizona has gained considerable attention in recent years with his theory that the first Americans, already highly skilled hunters equipped with such weapons as they crossed into North America 12,000 years ago, were responsible for the extinction of mammoths, mastodons, giant ground sloths and other large mammals that took place about then.

Dr. MacNeish disputes this. He cites the growing body of evidence that man was here long before the great wave of extinctions and that he was using tools much more primitive than the Clovis or Folsom points.

"The available archeological evidence not only fails to support the Martin hypothesis but tends to refute it," Dr. MacNeish wrote in the May-June issue of American Scientist. His report analyzes 75 archeological sites in the New World, including

23 that have yielded skeletons or artifacts that have been radiocarbon dated at more than 12,000 years of age. The oldest, near Lewisville, Tex., is between 37,000 and 40,000 years old, the limit of the radiocarbon method.

One archeological leader who disputes the older dates for man's entry into the New World is Dr. Robert Heizer, now retired from the University of California at Berkeley.

"Man may have come into the New World 40,000 years ago or longer. There's no reason he couldn't have," Dr. Heizer said in an interview.

"But there's just no good evidence for it and until we have that evidence I don't think we should say it happened then."

Method Questioned
Dr. Heizer believes the dates produced by Dr. Bada's racemization method are suspect. The thing that is wrong, he says, is that "they're too old."

Dr. Bada has heard the same reaction from other anthropologists.

"When I first published this in Science, I was very naive about the emotional reaction from anthropologists," Dr. Bada says. He added that physical scientists who reviewed his methods were unanimous in their praise but that anthropologists who believed man was a late comer to the New World asserted that the method must be faulty.

Dr. Bada has used his method on archeological sites that have also been dated by the long-accepted carbon-14 method and found consistent agreement. His dating of bones from African and European sites beyond the carbon-14 limit has agreed well with dates derived by other methods.

"I don't see why the technique should work everywhere else in the world but not here," Dr. Bada contends.

"If Jeff's dates hold," says Dr. Kennedy referring to Jeffrey Bada, "then you have something resembling Cro-Magnon man in the New World before you have him in Western Europe."

Another Exponent
Although it may take anthropology some years to completely accept the idea that man arrived in North America 70,000 years ago, at least one archeologist thinks even that revision in orthodoxy will not be enough.

Dr. George Carter, who worked as an archeologist in San Diego decades ago and is now a professor at Texas A&M University, is convinced he has found evidence that man was in the San Diego area at least 100,000 years ago and has argued his case for many years. He also says there is some evidence from Mexico of man living there 250,000 years ago.

Dr. Carter's theory has long been discounted by orthodox archeologists. The chipped stones that he says are man-made are called "Cartifacts" by others, and presumed to be the result of natural processes.

Dr. Carter, now 64 years old and relishing his position as maverick, is spending the summer in La Jolla, visiting the digs frequently and offering all kinds of advice. Although he is not mentioned in Dr. Smith's textbook, no one minds his presence, for it was Dr. Carter who started the current revolution by asking Dr. Bada to date the Del Mar skull that everyone else had forgotten about.



Jeffrey Bada, a La Jolla chemist, using new method of dating he developed

Horner Jr. Weds Laurie Lane Paula B. Weiss

Ann Lane and Robert Horner Jr., graduate of the University of Denver, were married yesterday at the Point Club in Manhattan. N.Y. Rabbi Daniel Temple Emanuel officiated at the ceremony. Mr. Horner is executive vice president and a director of the McCrory Corporation. Mr. Horner's father is vice president of the Louisville Builders Supply Company.

Horner Jr. Weds Laurie Lane Paula B. Weiss

The bride, an alumna also of Centenary Junior College, is in the training program with the Victoria Station Restaurant chain in Memphis, where her husband is in the executive training program at the Hyatt Hotel chain. The bride's grandfather is a founder and chairman of Lerner Stores.

Horner Jr. Weds Laurie Lane Paula B. Weiss

Mr. Hall, son of Mrs. W. Wilson of New Castle, Ind., and the late James Hunter Hall, graduated from the University of Texas. Next month he will move to London to serve as director of Loeb Rhoades International. His father was a cattle rancher.

Horner Jr. Weds Laurie Lane Paula B. Weiss

Mr. Gutkin is an ear, nose and throat surgeon. The bridegroom's father, a biochemist, is an associate dean and professor of medical education at the Mount Sinai Medical School.

Horner Jr. Weds Laurie Lane Paula B. Weiss

Mr. Finn is a graduate of the University of New York. He is a resident in the Bronx. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Harold F. Finn. He is a graduate of the University of New York.

Horner Jr. Weds Laurie Lane Paula B. Weiss

Mr. Newman is a graduate of the University of New York. He is a resident in the Bronx. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Newman.

Horner Jr. Weds Laurie Lane Paula B. Weiss

Mr. Reissner is a graduate of the University of New York. He is a resident in the Bronx. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. W. Reissner.

Horner Jr. Weds Laurie Lane Paula B. Weiss

Mr. Heyman is a graduate of the University of New York. He is a resident in the Bronx. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Heyman.

Horner Jr. Weds Laurie Lane Paula B. Weiss

Mr. Weiss is a graduate of the University of New York. He is a resident in the Bronx. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Paula B. Weiss.

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CINEMA 5 THEATRES
THE RITZ
12, 135, 215, 435, 625, 815, 10

COUSIN COUSINE
12:30, 2:40, 4:50, 6:20, 8:10, 10

THE MAN WHO FELL TO EARTH
11:30, 1:35, 3:40, 5:45, 7:55, 10

FACE TO FACE
12, 2:20, 4:45, 7:10, 9:40

NASHVILLE
12:00, 4:30, 9:10

CALIFORNIA SPLIT
2:40, 7:30

MURDER BY DEATH
12:30, 2:45, 4:55, 6:15, 10

THE OMEN
2, 4, 6, 10

ALL THE PRESIDENTS MEN
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2nd SHATTERING WEEK
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Music: A Festival of Contemporaries

Works at Tanglewood Are Led by Ozawa

By DONAL HENAHAN
Special to The New York Times
LENOX, Mass., Aug. 15— Festivals of contemporary music too often are grim, joyless affairs where associate professors with hopes of becoming professors and professors with hopes of earning tenure gather to hear their works played by poorly rehearsed graduate students.

But Tanglewood's Festival of Contemporary Music, which is sponsored by each of the Berkshire Music Center and the Fromm Music Foundation at Harvard, has been breaking out of that sterile format in recent years. The festival's opening concerts this week-end demonstrated brilliantly how to interest a larger public in the music of this century and escape the dead end of in-group parochiality.

The major share of applause belonged to Seiji Ozawa and the Boston Symphony, whose program last night in the Music Shed flared into one of the most exciting concerts this reviewer has heard in a long time. It was a difficult program on the face of it, difficult to play and difficult for a Saturday night audience at Tanglewood to accept.

First there was George Crumb's 1968 Pulitzer Prize-winner, "Echoes of Time and the River (Echoes II)," a landmark feat of imagination and technique that involves solemn processions by the orchestral players, whistled chords, some whose pitch is "bent" by being lowered into a bucket of water, a perambulating mandolin player and much else that tiptoes along the borderline.

Show in East Hampton Is Salute to Local Artists

EAST HAMPTON, L.I., Aug. 15— Willem de Kooning, the exclusive dean of contemporary artists, didn't make it. But James Brooks, Syd Solomon, John Oppler, Lee Krasner and 19 others with works on display — along with more than 700 members of the various Hampton's fans — were on hand for the opening of the weekend of "Artists and East Hampton: A 100-year perspective" at Guild Hall here.

The "by invitation only" reception, which also drew a large turn-away crowd of people-watching (and perhaps art-lovers), did give those who made it past the door the opportunity to hob-nob, sip wine punch and munch cheese and crackers with some of the leading figures of the current American art scene; and, not so incidentally, study the 240 works by 167 painters and sculptors who over the last century have made East Hampton a noted art colony.

Clad in everything and anything from tennis clothes to bathing suits covered by beach robes to designer dresses, the crowd milled about three galleries packed with what may very well be the most ambitious exhibition ever mounted by a small museum.

Six years in the making, the show, insured for \$2 million, displays works from 41 museums and institutions in 12 states.

It traces the history of East Hampton as a mecca for artists from the time of their initial arrival in 1870 to the present. Generally, the contemporary artists represented by the works done at the time of their arrival.

Dance: Ailey's Ellington

By ANNA KISSELGOFF
"Alley Celebrates Ellington." Alvin Ailey's tribute to Duke Ellington, will continue this week with programs that mix the Alvin Ailey City Center Dance Theater's regular repertoire with some of the Ellington ballets seen in the all-Ellington week just ended.

Over the weekend, the festival at the New York State Theater made a special place for dance works by young black choreographers who were asked to use Duke Ellington's music. The works were commissioned by the Alvin Ailey Repertory Workshop, a junior company attached to the Ailey organization. Sylvia Waters, the workshop's artistic director, sees the group not only as an independent performing unit but also as an experimental choreographic outlet.

Saturday afternoon's performance, introduced in a very lively fashion by Patty and Sara of Labelle, the singing group, offered works by Alvin McDuffie and Gus Solomons Jr. As always, Mercer Ellington, with the Duke Ellington orchestra, was on hand to share the conducting with Joyce Brown, the Ailey company's conductor. Also present was Anita Moore, the Ellington band's fabulous singer.

Mr. McDuffie is now a dancer in the "The Wiz," and it would be easy to say that his "New Orleans Junction"

Virtuosity of Concert Hard to Overpraise

between the cosmic and the comic. The orchestra, which had previously performed the Crumb score in Boston and on tour in New York, walked that line with utmost poise. Mr. Ozawa's intimacy with the work's every nuance and his understanding of its dreamlike qualities made for a performance of hypnotic beauty. Although some of the work's appeal is visual and theatrical, one must hope that the Bostonians have been asked to put this achievement on records.

Switching moods and styles with ease, Mr. Ozawa and the orchestra made a sensuously attractive interlude of Charles Griffes' "Three Poems of Fiona Macleod," a cycle composed in 1918 in a manner evocative of late Debussy or Wagner's "Wesendonck Lieder." Phyllis Bryn-Julson's pure soprano seemed a bit light for the work and occasionally was smothered by the orchestral lushness, but she caught the dandy mystical images sensitively.

Mr. Ozawa then blew the top off the evening with the most precise and yet the most exhilarating performance of the Ives Symphony No. 4 that this listener has ever encountered. Details of the program notes discuss but that can almost never be picked out in a performance leaped to the fore, and again it was clear that Mr. Ozawa and the Boston were on close, friendly terms with the score.

Mr. Ozawa used the version that dispensed with the customary auxiliary conductors but he handled the choral pieces with a virtuosity hard to overpraise. The score, by the way, lay unopened on the conductor's stand throughout.

Such prodigies of musical performance can be achieved only with intensive preparation and after many concert performances have worked the music into the players' bones. One could hardly have demanded such easy authority of the students who played a program of new chamber music in the Theater-Concert Hall yesterday afternoon. The level of performance, however, was extremely high, and in the case of Betsy Jolas' "Quatuor II" nothing less than remarkable.

The Jolas piece, written in 1964, is a string quartet in which a soprano is substituted for the first violin. Elizabeth Parcells sang the atonal line with its wordless phonetic fragments, occasionally referring to a tuning fork for orientation, and gave a superbly articulated, precisely pitched performance.

Of four newer works at this opening concert, the one that impressed most at first hearing was a tape piece, "Sultanes" (1975), by Ahmed Essyad, Mr. Essyad, a Moroccan, has produced a totally electronic tone poem that fuses many elements of North African tribal music, featuring a layer upon layer of percussive rhythms, cries that sound half-human and half-animal, and a crafty mix of reedy timbres. One could at least detect a feeling human being behind this music, which is always interesting.

William McKinley's "Paintings No. 2" (1975) attempts to depict the four seasons (winter is full of rushing chromatic scales, for instance, and summer is a seemingly endless flute solo). But the style is too abstract or faceless-international to make such impressionistic points vividly.

Dennis Riley's "Concertino" (1976), commissioned by the Fromm Foundation and the Berkshire Music Center, proved to be loaded down with post-Webern clichés. The tired idiom suggested a world-weariness and inability to move beyond what aging professors have certified as a correct modern style. Celli and trumpet solos dominate two of the three movements, not at all memorably.

David Stock's "Dreamwinds" (1975), another first performance, was a woodwind quintet that seemed to be dreaming mostly of Stravinsky's "Symphony of Psalms" but did not materialize into much beyond that.

Our criteria was strong and justifiable," explained Phyllis Braff, guest director of the show, who moonlighted weekends and evenings from her job as curator at the Nassau County Museum. "Besides excellence, and in the case of contemporary artists, and international reputation, we decided to include anyone important who actually worked here at least two years. Both Lipchitz and Léger qualified that way. Others like Marisol, Franz Kline, Noguchi and David Hare, though they lived here or nearby periodically, didn't work here, so they were not included."

The partygoers, drawn mainly from the art and collectors colonies and surprisingly not from the literary and show-business colonies, weren't privy to the high drama that preceded the exhibition, mounted with \$20,000 in special aid from the National Endowment for the Arts, the Town of East Hampton, the Sulzberger Foundation and the John M. Olin Trust. Thanks to Hurricane Belle, the show almost didn't go on.

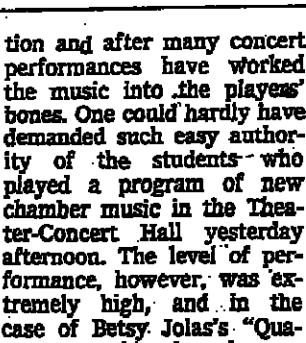
Wrapping her priceless charges in plastic and putting them on hastily built platforms to protect them from possible flooding, Miss Braff "slept" here Monday night to make sure nothing happened.

It was natural that the dancers had some trouble with "Forty." As a disciple of Merce Cunningham, Mr. Solomons works out of an avant-garde esthetic remote from that the workshop usually performs in.

Fragmentary movement and dancers in the lean look that usually takes them into ballet's fourth position are not the images associated with the steady fluent pulse of Ailey dancers. Yet the dancers made a good try, and this group piece's humor clearly came across. It was, as Mr. Ailey himself predicted, a refreshing view of the Ellington piano pieces that Mr. Solomons interspersed between his dances. The program also brought in Clive Thompson giving a magnificently deep performance of Mr. Ailey's "Reflections in D."

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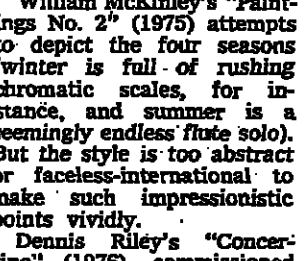
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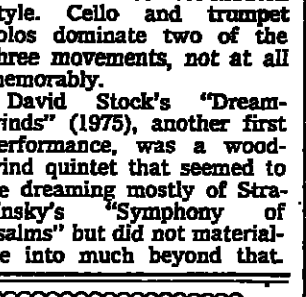
Rex Reed in the New York Daily News said:

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LORENS STATE 1
11:25, 2:50, 5:20, 10:10

LORENS STATE 1
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Opera: The Rigors of 'Salome' and 'La Traviata'

Two New Productions Staged at Santa Fe

By PETER G. DAVIS
SANTA FE, N.M., Aug. 15 — Strauss' "Salome" and Verdi's "La Traviata," both presented in new productions by the Santa Fe Opera this summer, stand or fall on the performances of their leading sopranos. If an opera company does not have a remarkable singing actress to cope with the rigorous demands of either Salome or Violetta, it's best to do something else.

There were many fine things about Santa Fe's new "Salome," but on Friday night Nancy Shade found the

title role more than she could comfortably handle. Even when pushed to its limits, her voice lacks the power to soar over Strauss' full orchestra, and by the time she had arrived at the arduous final scenes, her voice tended to sag, while the textures and tone of her soprano began to curdle unpleasantly. Dramatically, there was little in Miss Shade's impersonation to suggest the amorality and unwitting depravity of Salome's character. Instead, she seemed to view the part as an all-too-knowing juvenile delinquent from a grade-B Hollywood film to whom sexual play with severed heads was a common everyday event. Such an approach merely vulgarizes the opera and dilutes its dramatic

impact. Miss Shade's energy, determination and concentration were altogether admirable, but on the whole her talents seem misdirected.

Ragnar Ulfung made a fascinating Herod, an added, dissipated neurotic terrified of his own shadow, while Elaine Bonazzi's haughty Herodias provided a perfect foil. William Dooley appears to have found new vocal resources and sang a strong, vibrant Jotkanaan, while William Lewis's firmly focused tenor made light work of Naboth. The orchestra played the difficult score loudly but accurately under John Crosby's efficient baton.

Bliss Hebert devised a simple, straightforward production marred now and then by some dramatic non sequiturs (near the end of the

Ellen Shade Portrays Expressive Violetta

opera, for example, Salome specifically sings a lengthy passage to the Page of Herodias who by then was nowhere to be seen). Allen Charles Klein's set for Herod's decadent palace terrace was more utilitarian than atmospheric.

Violetta may be considerably less strenuous, vocally and athletically, than Salome, but the part still presents formidable problems for a young singer. Ellen Shade (no relation to Nancy Shade) had worked out most of them, and in last night's performance she appeared to be in command of almost every situation.

Joan Davidson Defends Her Arts Role

By C. GERALD FRASER
Joan K. Davidson, who resigned last week as chairman of the New York State Council on the Arts, said Friday that her administration had produced significant positive achievements and that when Governor Carey dismissed her he could cite no "specific" reasons for asking her to leave.

"He said he had heard complaints. He said some council members didn't like me," Mrs. Davidson said in an interview. "And he said he had a sense that the agency wasn't doing its work."

Mrs. Davidson reviewed what she felt were some of her accomplishments as chairman. She mentioned first the upgrading of staff to help eliminate some

of the council staffs' "unconscionable low salaries." She said that she had worked on that for a long time "and finally got approval last week the day before I was dismissed."

A policy of "openness" about council procedures was initiated during her term, Mrs. Davidson said. She said the council now publishes the names of its panelists, experts in various arts fields who make recommendations on applications for grants.

The council also now publishes its intended allocation of monies to the various programs, such as music, theater, dance, visual arts, film, literature, special programs and arts service organizations.

"I tried to keep the [arts] constituency informed," she

said, "about the difficulties and what was being done to overcome them."

The Legislature ordered the council to develop a decentralization plan for the distribution of grants of \$3,000 and under from various locations throughout the state, Mrs. Davidson said. She and her staff developed such a plan. One result of the plan, she said, will be to increase funds available for the arts to county governments.

Mrs. Davidson said that she also had looked forward to programs that put more music in schools, and programs that "brought up" the literature program by getting more help for writers, through, for example, fellowships, and more help for readers, possibly through vouchers enabling them to buy more books.

The State Council on the Arts, she said, could also be a "catalyst for large-scale preservation and rehabilitation programs to make things happen." She cited the preservation of Hudson River mansions and the use of vacant structures—churches, armories, railroad stations and schools, "fading buildings"—for exhibitions, dramas, workshops and arts classes.

Miss Shade possesses a flexible, evenly knit soprano that negotiates florid coloratura passages as easily as it fills out a long, lyric line with a wealth of expressive detail. In fact, she has intellectualized the role so thoroughly that the character becomes lost amid all the fine points. If she can add an element of spontaneity and genuine passion to her portrayal, Miss Shade could well become a great Violetta.

William Lewis's voice is rather overbearing for an ideal Alfredo, although he sang ardently and with honest conviction. Brent Ellis gave an interesting, off-beat impersonation of Germont as a fussy, nervous bourgeois country gentleman out of his element (a view occasionally contradicted by the music) and he sang the music magnificently.

Mr. Crosby also conducted the Verdi score, making it sound as loud and heavy as the Strauss opera the night before. The production benefited from Allen Charles Klein's sensible period sets and Patrick Bakman's fluid direction—rehearsal time is virtually unlimited in Santa Fe and the results were evident in the two lively party scenes which for once actually looked like they were worth attending.

Theater: 'The Collector'

Drama From Novel Is at Greenwich Mews

By RICHARD EDER
John Fowles wrote "The Collector," his psychological study of entrapment, in English, but the dramatized version now at the Greenwich Mews Theater sounds like a bad translation. It resembles one of those efforts to be colloquial with a classic: "O.K., Fyodor Pavlovitch, see you on the Nevsky Prospect around 3:30."

In the first place, "The Collector" is probably not stageable. The book tells its story with tense economy. An English clerk kidnaps an art-school student, holds her prisoner in a basement because he wants to touch her loveliness, can neither touch her nor relinquish her, and finally—like the butterflies he also collects—lets her die.

The Cast

THE COLLECTOR by David Parker. Directed by Alan A. Gabor. Written by John Fowles. Adapted for the stage by Alan A. Gabor. Production coordinated by Alan A. Gabor. Set design by Alan A. Gabor. Costume design by Alan A. Gabor. Music by Alan A. Gabor. Light design by Alan A. Gabor. Sound design by Alan A. Gabor. Stage manager by Alan A. Gabor. Box office by Alan A. Gabor. Tickets: \$10, \$15, \$20. Run: 1977-78. Location: Greenwich Mews Theater, 141 West 13th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011. Phone: (212) 255-1234.

these things assume incongruous proportion in an American context.

As Clegg, the kidnapper, John Fallon is about as bad as it is possible to be. It is not so much that he lacks skill as that he has been allowed to give a totally wrong-headed interpretation. He looks good: Stiff, foppish, overly ceremonious and completely without charm. This is fine, as far as it goes, for Mr. Fowles's modern Caliban.

But Mr. Fallon plays Clegg for the whole time as a madman. He rolls his eyes, bunches his eyebrows and grins maniacally. And so, of course, he can represent nothing except a particular case of pathology. Clegg has to be played sane, or all dramatic, not to mention philosophical, life drains out of him.

As Miranda, Ann McCurry is more satisfactory. It is an easier part. She has only to react to the grotesque premise under which she is entrapped. She is not obliged—as Clegg is—to make this premise believable. Miss McCurry is best when she is charming, or taunting her captor. Her moments of fear and collapse are thinner and more strident. They need a dose of brute numbness.

Possibly sensing that something was lacking, the director, Alan A. Gabor, has introduced a mop-headed, black-clad dumb-show figure. It rises from behind an armchair between scenes, flaps its arms and picks up any dishes or books left around. It is a mime of all work, but it works in no sense, except to save on stagehands.

Screen: Italian 'Lovers'

Reheated Sex Comedy at Little Carnegie

"Lovers and Other Relatives" is a poorly reheated Italian sex comedy.

A few years ago Salvatore Samperi made a very popular film, "Malizia," about the love affair—half mutual seduction, half moral blackmail—of a 14-year-old boy and his family's beautiful young housekeeper. It was not a great film, but it possessed both humor and sensual force.

The Cast

LOWERS AND OTHER RELATIVES. Directed by Salvatore Samperi. Screenplay by Giuseppe Bertone. Story by Giuseppe Bertone. Produced by Silvio Giammusso. Released by Crystal Pictures, Inc. at the Little Carnegie Theater, 135 West 4th Street, New York, N.Y. 10011. Run: 1977-78. Tickets: \$10, \$15, \$20. Phone: (212) 255-1234.

are continually smashed by the beach strong-man manages a comically neat revenge.

But the main story is a stale, mechanical and quite unconvincing imitation of the action in "Malizia." Mr. Samperi has used the same actors: the late Alessandro Momo (he died in a motorcycle crash) and Laura Antonelli.

Mr. Momo does the same petulant, glowering act that he used last time. Then it seemed motivated; this time it is just monotonous. Miss Antonelli is tremendously sexy, but her part is written flatly and without logic. The love scenes are veiled and droopy; both participants look tired.

"Lovers" is playing at the Little Carnegie Cinema.

RICHARD EDER

'Really Great Guide'

Mrs. Davidson also mentioned a plan under which the state's Department of Commerce would work with the council ("the first time the council would be working with another state agency") to "create a really great guide to New York State."

Mrs. Davidson viewed the proposed guide as "lively, attractive, readable and beautiful." It would describe the state's flora, fauna, waterways, history and culture. The talents of artists and writers would be employed. She also hoped for the development of a midtown New York State information center with an exhibition gallery and a state crafts display.

The council's own fiscal and program staffs were combined, Mrs. Davidson added, to develop greater speed in processing applications.

"Drastic changes," she said, especially the cutback of state funds, from \$35 million to \$27.3 million, hurt her administration. But she said she told the Governor:

"The council was stronger than ever and that the temporary difficulties would be overcome in a month or so or sooner, with a little help from him."

"I asked him to do an independent study of the agency," said Mrs. Davidson in describing her meeting with Governor Carey last week. "I told him that a precipitous change in the middle of the funding cycle would surely cause upset and delay."

"He said, 'So what,' he would take the responsibility, he knew how to handle these things."

Asked if after her 16-month experience as the head of a state agency, she would ever take another appointed state post, she said: "I don't know."

The council is the oldest state arts council in the country and the most substantial. It exists to financially aid arts organizations and individual artists throughout the state.

When Mrs. Davidson received her appointment in March 1975, she replaced Seymour H. Knox of Buffalo, a financier and art patron whom Nelson A. Rockefeller appointed chairman when he created the council in 1950.

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Holiday On Ice
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"THE FUNNIEST COMEDY ABOUT LOVE AND ADULTERY TO COME BROADWAY'S WAY IN YEARS"
—Clive Barnes, N.Y. Times

Sandy Dennis, Ted Bessell
Same Time, Next Year

Directed by Bob Fosse. Cast: Sandy Dennis, Ted Bessell. Location: Brooks Atkinson Theatre, 235 West 47th Street, New York, N.Y. 10018. Phone: (212) 255-1234.

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FRI. SEPT. 3	8:00	H.M.S. PINAFORE Moore, Costello, Greenway, Glaze, Friedricks, Billings, Jensen, Miner
SAT. SEPT. 4	2:00	LA BOHEME Maffittano, Palmer, Bartolini, Cossa, Hale, Paul, Morelli
SAT. SEPT. 4	8:00	TURANDOT Ballard, Lee, Masro, Ramo, Jamerson, Rofel
SUN. SEPT. 5	1:00	MADAMA BUTTERFLY Crisp, Walker, Scano, Innes, Morelli
SUN. SEPT. 5	7:00	LA TRAVIATA Brooks, Sander, Friedricks, Somoni
TUES. SEPT. 7	8:00	THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO Maier, Battle (debut), Harris, Hale, Innes, Jensen, Efron
WED. SEPT. 8	8:00	H.M.S. PINAFORE Moore, Costello, Greenway, Glaze, Friedricks, Billings, Jensen, Miner
THURS. SEPT. 9	8:00	TURANDOT Ballard, Maffittano, Masro, Ramo, Fozati, Rofel
FRI. SEPT. 10	8:00	THE MARRIAGE OF FIGARO Maier, Battle, Clatworthy, Pierson, Pello
SAT. SEPT. 11	2:00	LA BOHEME Maffittano, Palmer, Bartolini, Cossa, Hale, Paul, Morelli
SAT. SEPT. 11	8:00	DIE FLEDERMAUS Maier, Glaze, Roe, Jamerson, Smith, Males, Billings, Pello
SUN. SEPT. 12	1:00	MADAMA BUTTERFLY Lee, Walker, Scano, Innes, Morelli
SUN. SEPT. 12	7:00	CAVALLEIRA RUSTICANA Maier, Hegesker, Di Giuseppe, Pagniacchi, Crisp, Masro, Efron, Holloway, Lowmy, Morelli

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THE FUNNIEST COMEDY ABOUT LOVE AND ADULTERY TO COME BROADWAY'S WAY IN YEARS
—Clive Barnes, N.Y. Times

SANDY DENNIS, TED BESSELL
Same Time, Next Year

LET MY PEOPLE COME
SEXUAL MUSICAL

THE MARCH SHOW
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THE FUNNIEST COMEDY ABOUT LOVE AND ADULTERY TO COME BROADWAY'S WAY IN YEARS
—Clive Barnes, N.Y. Times

SANDY DENNIS, TED BESSELL
Same Time, Next Year

LET MY PEOPLE COME
SEXUAL MUSICAL

APPLICABLE

15/10/76

MONDAY, AUGUST 16, 1976

Koosman Beats Reds for 15th, 1 to 0; Twins Jolt Yankees, 9-8, on 3 in 8th

Losers Waste Cincinnati Held an 8-4 Lead To 5 Hits

By MURRAY CHASS
Special to The New York Times
BLOOMINGTON, Minn., Aug. 15 — The Minnesota Twins' 9-3 victory over the Yankees today might sound like a fish story because it was one the Yankees let get away. But unlike fish stories, it is no exaggeration to say the Yankees lost it by inches.

By PAUL L. MONTGOMERY
Jerry Koosman, that old master of deception, presented his medicine show against the Cincinnati Reds yesterday afternoon at Shea Stadium and shut them out on five hits, 1-0.



Jerry Koosman on his way to his 15th victory, a shutout, at Shea Stadium yesterday.

The inches were the distance between the tips of the fingers on Fred Stanley's glove and the pocket in Fred Stanley's glove. The distance was important because it was by that length that Stanley missed preventing Rod Carew's ground ball from going into center field and allowing the deciding run to score in the eighth inning.

The Mets left-hander, throwing a lot of balloons and an occasional bee-bee, stifled the powerful Cincinnati lineup with 115 pitches and some good defense behind him. The victory was Koosman's fourth in a row and his ninth in his last 10 games, and improved his season's won-lost record to 15-7. The shutout was his second of the season.

The Yankees, who had won five straight games and were quickly re-establishing their dominance in the American League's Eastern Division, burst to an 8-4 lead with five runs in the fifth inning, three on a homer by Chris Chambliss.

Koosman Fans II
The Mets' cause was aided by the liberal vacation policy of Sparky Anderson, the Reds' manager. Anderson gave three of his main men—Pete Rose, Joe Morgan and Ken Griffey—the afternoon off, though he did call on Rose to pinch hit.

Twins Score 2 in 7th
But after Grant Jackson pitched five innings of hitless relief, the Twins rallied for two runs in the seventh on Roy Smalley's single, Carew's triple and Jackson's wild pitch. Then came the eighth when the Twins scored the three runs they needed to win.

Anderson, digging into a postgame meal of lasagna and meatballs, explained that rest for his regulars superseded the virtually nonexistent divisional race, in which the Reds lead by 1 1/2 games.

Jackson began the inning by retiring the first two batters, however, Dan Ford singled and when Jackson threw three straight balls to Bobby Randall, Manager Billy Martin decided to bring in Sparky Lyle.

"Everybody in our club's missed 20 games or more except Rose and Concepcion," the manager observed.

Randall then drew a fourth ball for a walk and Craig Kuskick followed by hitting a grounder over second.

"Those 115 pitches were 50 less than I threw last time," he said. "If I had to throw 50 more pitches

noon's work. He had struck out 11 and walked no one, having walked four in his last outing, against the San Diego Padres.

against this ball club in this humidity, it would have killed me."

ning 20 games. "I'm going to go up there and try to win them all," he said, "but one at a time."

"Those 115 pitches were 50 less than I threw last time," he said. "If I had to throw 50 more pitches

Koosman's 130 strikeouts are the most by a left-hander in the National League this year, and with eight or nine starts left in the season, he has an even chance at win-

Koosman gave praise to the defense for some big plays. In the seventh inning, with-

Continued on Page 43, Column 7

The Carnes Hall Box Office Opens Wednesday August 18th



Arnold Palmer and his fans watching a chip shot just slide by the cup

P.G.A. Again Is Put Off

By JOHN S. RADOSTA
Special to The New York Times
BETHESDA, Md., Aug. 15 — Here we go again. A thunderstorm and rain ended the 58th Professional Golfers' Association championship for the second straight day today, washing out 19 of the 76 players in the field. Play was suspended at 2:33 P.M. when 57 were caught on the course. The rain continued through the fourth tee and the 18th green.



Golfers seeking shelter under umbrellas in Bethesda, Md., yesterday after rains brought the P.G.A. tournament to a halt.

Giants Sleep as Fans Dream of 2d Victory in 4 Nights

By JAELE KATZ
New York Times
VILLIE, N. Y., as the morning sun glared through the bleary eyes of the Giants' fans, they were weary foot-ore upstairs in diversity dormi-leaping off last singly early 30-er the Houston Astrodome.

Stanley, the shortstop, dived for the ball and stopped it. That prevented Ford from scoring, but Stanley couldn't make a play at second.

No Play at Second
"I asked the umpire about the play," Stanley said, "and he said he didn't know if he was going to be safe or not if I could have thrown the ball. It would have been bang-bang if I could've come right up and thrown, but it's hard to throw when you're flat on your stomach."

Kusick's hit loaded the bases. Smalley then looped a single to left-center, driving in Ford and Randall for an 8-8 tie.

The brought up Carew, a five-time league batting champion who is struggling, at .323, to make it six tilles, five in a row. The 30-year-old first baseman, a .360 career hitter against the Yankees, hit a grounder to the middle, much like Kusick's but unlike Kusick's, Stanley couldn't stop it.

"I was playing him to hit to left because he hits Sparky more toward left," the shortstop explained. "I was just trying to knock it down, but it was hit harder than Kusick's and it hit the fingers of my glove. If it had been a little closer, I could've had it."

If Stanley had stopped the



Bud Harrelson of the Mets crossing the plate to score game's only run in the fifth inning at Shea Stadium yesterday. Johnny Bench, Reds' catcher, was late with the tag.

Johncock Wins Race At Trenton

By DEANE MCGOWEN
Special to The New York Times

TRENTON, Aug. 15 — Gordon Johncock, who lost this race last spring by nine seconds because he ran out of gas, made up for that misfortune this afternoon when he won the rain-shortened 200-mile event for Indy-type cars at the Trenton International Speedway.

The 40-year-old driver from Phoenix covered 117 laps of the scheduled 134 laps at an average speed of 135.929 miles an hour. A field of 22 started the event, but seven dropped out for various engine or other car problems.

Among the unfortunate was A. J. Foyt, the 41-year-old Texan and a three-time Indianapolis 500 victor.

Foyt slammed into the wall on the fourth turn at the top of the stretch and slowly cruised into the pit. It was obvious that the man known as Mr. Racing was as hot under his asbestos suit as his engine was.

When Bill Simpson of Rancho Palo Verde, Calif., roared by, Foyt was on the grass between Pit Alley and the track. Foyt, in a gesture of anger, shook his fist at Simpson.

At the time of Foyt's accident, he had been the principal man on the track, leading much of the time.

Foyt tried to pass Simpson on the third (dogleg) curve on the outside but apparently

Decisions...decisions...Make your decision

PALL MALL

PALL MALL GOLD 100's. The great taste of fine Pall Mall tobaccos. Not too strong, not too light. Not too long. Tastes just right.

Warning: The Surgeon General Has Determined That Cigarette Smoking Is Dangerous to Your Health.

19 mg. "tar," 1.4 mg. nicotine av. per cigarette, FTC Report Apr. 76.

George Foster's Right Way of Life

Anderson was sitting half-dressed in the visit-office in Shea Stadium, chatting about this-a some movement out in the Reds' clubhouse and he broke off in midsentence. "Is that asked, and hastened out to join his players inper, who conducts chapel meetings for the edskins, performed that service for the Reds. onal football and baseball teams have these onal religious sessions before Sunday games. When the meetings broke up, George Foster held Skinner in private conversation for a long few minutes. "He is deeply religious," Anderson had said earlier of the Reds' left fielder, "but he doesn't talk about it. He lives it. I don't. Most guys don't, but George of this gets around the major leagues, some inners may be mending their ways soon, for's way of life is obviously the right way for outfielder, or one of 47. Going into his last earance of the season yesterday—unless he ce Stadium in October—Foster was hitting home runs and leading the majors with 106 That sort of thing can give religion a good-

He Thinks He Can

the World Series," a man said to Foster after had parted, "Sparky said the Reds started r when Pete Rose moved to third base, let-regularly and gain confidence."

get confidence if they don't let you play young man said. "I had to get in there to I could do what I always thought I could

in a while to find out who George Foster a had said. "He was brought up with the Willie Mays was like a father to him. I think aded away from Mays he was kind of lost. ce," I asked him, "I know you miss Willie ance to show you we're good people. Early isn't starting and I met him in the runway out. I'm going to give you a chance to play

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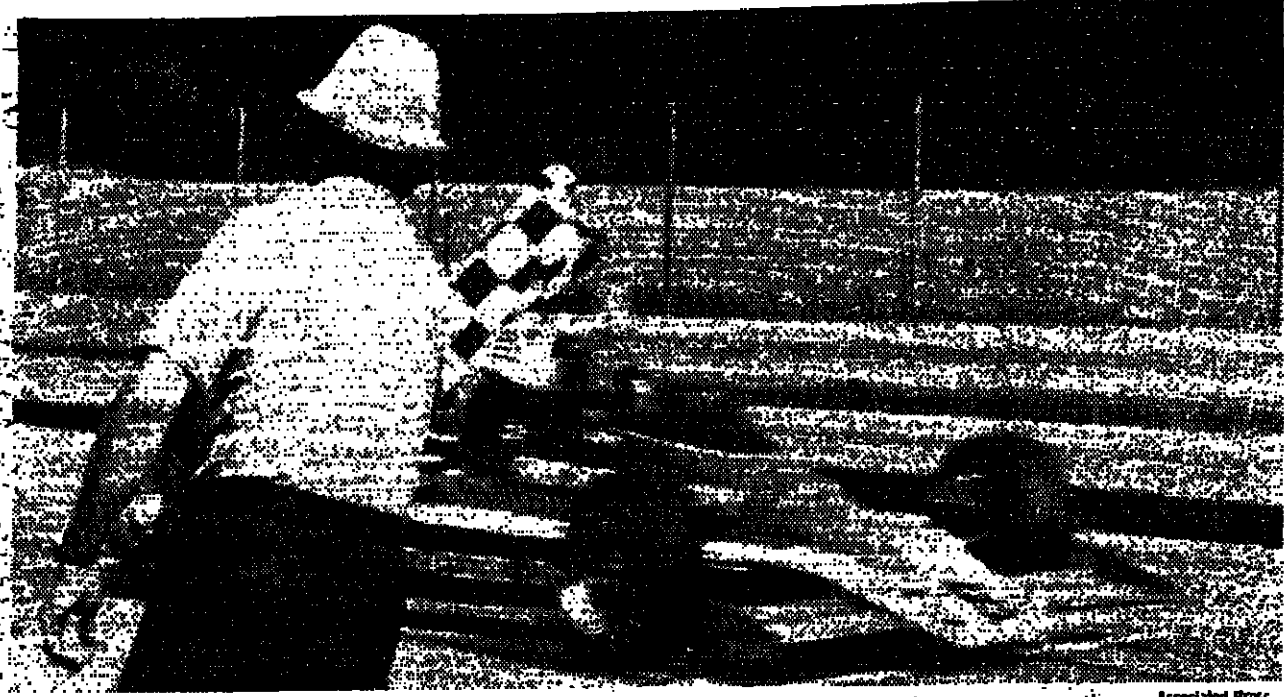
Mostly Mozart
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John Watson of Britain winning the Grand Prix of Austria race in a Pensek at Zeltweg yesterday.

Watson Takes Austrian Grand Prix

The Leaders

John Watson, Britain, Pensek, 1st; 1:20.42.30
Niki Lauda, Austria, Ferrari, 2nd; 1:20.42.30
Clay Regazzoni, Switzerland, Ferrari, 3rd; 1:20.42.30
James Hunt, Britain, McLaren, 4th; 1:20.42.30
Mario Andretti, Italy, Ferrari, 5th; 1:20.42.30
Gunnar Nilsson, Sweden, Lotus, 6th; 1:20.42.30
Tommy Sneva, USA, Lotus, 7th; 1:20.42.30
Jacques Laffite, France, Ligier-Matra, 8th; 1:20.42.30
Alan Jones, Australia, Williams, 9th; 1:20.42.30
Vittorio Brambilla, Italy, Ferrari, 10th; 1:20.42.30
Hans-Joachim Stuck, Germany, Tyrrell, 11th; 1:20.42.30
Lella Lammstein, Italy, Ferrari, 12th; 1:20.42.30

ZELTWEG, Austria, Aug. 15 (UPI)—John Watson of Britain drove a Pensek to an unexpected victory today in the Austrian Grand Prix. The Formula One race was without Niki Lauda of Austria, the world champion and over-all leader this year, and the Ferrari team. Watson's time was 1 hour 30 minutes 7.86 seconds.

Watson, in winning a Grand Prix event for the first time, averaged 132,770 miles an hour for the 188.3-mile race. He took the early lead, lost it briefly to Ronnie Peterson of Sweden, driving a March and then to Jody Scheckter of South Africa in a Tyrrell. But he went ahead again and stayed in front for the rest of the race over the 3.6-mile Osterreichring circuit.

Jacques Laffite of France, in a Ligier-Matra, finished second in 1:30.18.65 and Gunnar Nilsson of Sweden,

reth, Pa., driving a Lotus, placed fifth in 1:30.29.35, followed by Peterson in 1:30.42.30.

Hunt's glancing gave him three points for a total of 47 after 11 of the 16 races counting toward the world championship. He still trails Lauda by 11 points. The Austrian remains in a hospital recovering from injuries and serious burns sustained two weeks ago in the German Grand Prix.

Ferrari withdrew from the remaining grand prix races after its protests against two victories by Hunt were rejected by racing authorities. The move also left Ferrari's No. 2 driver, Clay Regazzoni of Switzerland, without a car.

Stott Triumphs

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15 (AP)—Ramo Stott, in a Plymouth surged past Butch Hartman on the 160th lap today and

Driver Stood

Niki Lauda, Ferrari, 1st; 1:20.42.30
John Watson, Pensek, 2nd; 1:20.42.30
Clay Regazzoni, Ferrari, 3rd; 1:20.42.30
James Hunt, McLaren, 4th; 1:20.42.30
Mario Andretti, Ferrari, 5th; 1:20.42.30
Gunnar Nilsson, Lotus, 6th; 1:20.42.30
Tommy Sneva, Lotus, 7th; 1:20.42.30
Jacques Laffite, Ligier-Matra, 8th; 1:20.42.30
Alan Jones, Williams, 9th; 1:20.42.30
Vittorio Brambilla, Ferrari, 10th; 1:20.42.30
Hans-Joachim Stuck, Tyrrell, 11th; 1:20.42.30
Lella Lammstein, Ferrari, 12th; 1:20.42.30

won the 200-mile States Auto Club race at Wisconsin's Park Stott's average was 80.889 miles per the race slowed by caution flags.

Sal Tovella in a month, moved into place when Hartman lost power he transmission trouble. Hutcherson was in 1976 Plymouth.

Giants Give Fans Cause To Dream

Continued From Page 41

have character," said Jack Gregory, the old pro and right defensive end, who led the regular defensive line back on the field in the second half when the Oilers closed to within 24-14 on two long touchdown passes thrown by Dan Pastorini.

"We weren't going to roll over," said Harry Carson, the rookie middle linebacker who had three tackles, one pass deflection and one interception in another fine performance.

Csonka's Neck Twisted

Larry Csonka twisted his neck on the last play of the first quarter when Willie Alexander of the Oilers wrestled him by the face mask near the Houston goal line. X-rays showed no fracture and Csonka will know tomorrow whether he'll have to face the Steelers at Pittsburgh on Friday night.

In the locker room after the game, the Giant fullback said he could probably work out again in two or three days.

Csonka was hurt on the fifth of six straight carries as the Giants drove from the

Giants-Oilers Scoring

(Reprinted from yesterday's tale columns.)

N.Y.	Hou.	PERIOD	DESCRIPTION
0	0	FIRST PERIOD	FG Hunt, 36 yards at 8:45; 59 yards in 12 plays (11 rushes before the kick, consuming 6 minutes 13 seconds). Key plays: Csonka six carries for 26 yards.
0	0	SECOND PERIOD	10-0 Csonka, 1 run (Hunt, kick) at 0:33; 27 yards in 7 plays after Giant defense tackled Hadl twice and forced Oilers to punt from their 9. Key play: Face-masking penalty against Willie Alexander on Oiler 1 after Csonka was stopped on third and 1.
0	0	THIRD PERIOD	17-0 Watkins, 1 run (Hunt, kick) at 8:21; 46 yards in 13 plays, including 4 runs by Watkins from the 1, one of which was for first down.
0	0	FOURTH PERIOD	24-0 Obradovich, 3 pass from Golsteyn (Hunt, kick) at 14:47; 17 yards in 4 plays. Key play: Carson interception as Hartman bobbles Hadl pass in Oiler backfield and Giant rookie took ball from fullback's hands.
0	7	THIRD PERIOD	7-0 Johnson, 91 pass from Pastorini (Butler, kick) at 3:10; 67 yards in 6 plays as Oilers gain first down of game.
0	14	THIRD PERIOD	24-14 Burrough, 50 pass from Pastorini (Butler, kick) at 8:37; 57 yards in 2 plays after 23-yard punt return by Ken Ellis.
0	14	FOURTH PERIOD	30-14 Bell, 13 run (kick failed) at 8:21; 47 yards in 8 plays after Gallagher's fumble recovery. Key plays: Bell, 18 run; Gillette, 12 pass from Golsteyn on third-and-9. Attendance—40,684.

Houston 27 for their first right knee and will probably be out for the season. . . . Gordon Bell, getting in much time at tailback because Doug Kotar sat out the game with a groin injury, gained 32 yards on 23 carries. . . . Jerry Golsteyn, the 12-round draft choice, looked poised and impressive in quarterbacking the Giants to three touchdowns.

Ford Hurt Badly

Charlie Ford, a reserve cornerback pore ligaments in his

Patriots Fall, 16-14, To Packers

FOXBORO, Mass., Aug. 15 (AP)—The kicking of Chester Marcol and a touchdown pass from Carlos Brown to Steve Odom enabled the Green Bay-Packers to beat the New England Patriots, 16-14, tonight in a National Football League exhibition game.

The Patriots also completed their scoring in the first two quarters on a 46-yard pass from Steve Grogan to Randy Vataha and an 8-yard burst by Sam Cunningham.

The victory raised Green Bay's preseason won-lost record to 2-1 while the Patriots dropped to 1-2.

Key Plays: Patriots—1. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 2. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 3. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 4. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 5. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 6. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 7. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 8. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 9. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 10. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 11. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 12. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 13. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 14. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 15. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 16. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 17. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 18. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 19. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 20. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 21. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 22. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 23. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 24. G. Williams, 31 run (Gossett, kick). 25. 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Yankees Koosman Defeats Beaten Reds on Shutout By Twins

Continued From Page 41

Continued From Page 41

George Foster on first base and two outs, Felix Millan sprawled full length in the hole between first and second to turn a sure single by Tony Perez into the third out. In the eighth, Mike Vail made a sliding shoestring catch on a bloop to right field by Rose, to end another Cincinnati threat.

The most unusual play came in the fourth inning, when Ed Armbrister on second base after a leadoff double by Dave Concepcion and a sacrifice by Steve Garvey, made a sliding shoestring catch on a bloop to right field by Rose, to end another Cincinnati threat.

Concepcion was swinging, however, and he sent a sharp grounder right at Roy Staiger at third base. This was better for the Mets than any throw a catcher could have made. Staiger tagged out Armbrister and then threw to first to get Concepcion on a double play.

"I've never seen one of those before," said Armbrister. The Mets got their run in the fifth inning off Gary Nolan, the Reds' starter. Staiger led off with a single, and Bud Harrelson forced him at second base. Koosman moved Harrelson to second with a sacrifice, and Bruce Boisclair singled in front of Armbrister in right field.

Armbrister's throw to Johnny Bench at the plate was a trifle late, and Harrelson, declining to slide, tipped around the catcher and found the plate.

This was only the fifth run batted in, on 51 hits, for Koosman this year. "I've never been a big r.b.i. man," the rookie outfielder said, "even when I'm pinch hitting. The manager doesn't send me up when there's runners in scoring position. I'm notorious."

Harrelson injured his right leg earlier in the season when he slid into Bob Boone, the Philadelphia Phillies' catcher, in trying to score. He missed two weeks of play.

"I didn't want to get knocked down again," the frail shortstop explained. Another factor may have been his wedding last night to Kim Battaglia. The bride and groom are to honeymoon on the Mets' West Coast trip that begins Tuesday night in Los Angeles against the Dodgers.

The Mets voted Harrelson the plaster statue of a cobra that is awarded each day to the player whom fortune smiles on least. "They decided I deserved it for getting married a second time," Harrelson explained.

Dave Kingman, who tore a ligament in his left thumb on July 19, had the pin used to repair the thumb removed in minor surgery yesterday. The Mets said it would take at least 10 days of limbering up before the slugger could return to action.



Rod Carew of Twins, right, scoring from second as throw to Thurman Munson went wide

Farland of Orioles Thanks White Sox

By THOMAS ROGERS
The wake of the big win by the Yankees Baltimore Orioles on 5, Manager Earl of the Orioles Earl Farland to a the starting pitching It has turned out to of Weaver's best

AT PHILADELPHIA—Greg Luzinski's 17th homer gave the Phils a 5-4 lead in the eighth inning, but the Giants erupted for five runs in the ninth. Marty Perez doubled to score the tying run and Ken Reitz put San Francisco ahead with a sacrifice fly. Darrell Evans then blasted his second homer of the game, a three-run blast, to secure the triumph.

Dodgers 3, Cubs 2
AT CHICAGO—Although Rick Monday hit a home run on the first pitch of the game, Don Sutton recovered to record his fourth victory of the year over the Cubs. The Dodgers rallied off Bill Bonham for three runs in the fourth inning to set up their ninth victory over Chicago in 12 games.

Padres 6, Expos 1
AT MONTREAL—Tom Griffin pitched his first complete game of the year, scattering six hits to improve his won-lost record to 7-4. He benefited from a five-run rally in the sixth inning in which Willie Davis and Ted Kubiak stroked two-run singles off Don Carrithers, who suffered his eighth loss in 14 decisions.

Braves 3, Cardinals 2
AT ATLANTA—Phil Niekro allowed only six hits and drove in a run with a sacrifice fly to post his 13th victory in 21 decisions. Niekro, who struck out seven, has knocked in seven runs in his last seven games. The most damaging blow off him was Joe Ferguson's ninth home run. The victory enabled the Braves to avert the loss of all six games against the Dodgers at home. The Braves have never been swept at home in one season in their major-league history.

Pirates 8, Astros 6 (1st)
Pirates 3, Astros 0 (2d)
AT HOUSTON—Doc Medich, with ninth-inning relief from Kent Tekulve, took the opener for his first victory since June 16. Tekulve got

the final two outs after the Astros had rallied for four runs. In the second game, Jerry Reuss stopped the Astros on six hits, recording his third complete-game victory of the season over Houston, and picking up his 11th victory in 18 decisions over all.

AT ANAHEIM, Calif.—Bill Travers, who won only eight games in two previous seasons, recorded his 14th victory of the year against nine setbacks. Travers needed seventh-inning relief from Bill Castro when the Angels scored all their runs and trimmed Milwaukee's lead to one run, 4-3. Mike Hegan homered for Milwaukee.

Indians 6, Rangers 4 (1st)
Indians 3, Rangers 0 (2d)
AT CLEVELAND—Jim Bibby pitched a four-hitter in the second game as the Indians, who were held hitless for six innings by Steve Garman, swept the doubleheader. Rick Manning led off the seventh with a double. After walks to Boog Powell and George Hendrick, Buddy Bell slapped a two-run single to

center. In the opener, Larvell Blanks and John Lowenstein drove home two runs apiece in support of Stan Thomas, who picked up his third victory against one loss. Two Texas runs scored on Jeff Burroughs' 13th homer.

A's 8, Red Sox 7
AT OAKLAND, Calif.—After trailing by 6-0 through three innings, the A's rallied and scored their ninth straight triumph. They were behind, 7-6, with two out in the ninth, but Bill North doubled and scored on Bert Campaneris' single. Don Baylor then hit a pop fly that fell off the glove of Fred Lynn in short center field and Campaneris scored the winning run. Stan Bahnsen, who retired all eight Boston batters he faced, was the winning pitcher. Home runs by Lynn and Dwight Evans paced Boston to the 6-0 lead that Rick Wise was unable to hold.

AT KANSAS CITY—Andy Hassler scored his second straight victory after ending an 18-game losing streak as Amos Otis clouted a two-run homer, his 15th, and Frank White drove in two runs with a pair of singles. Hassler gave up six hits before being relieved in the eighth by Mark Littell. Since joining the Royals last month, Hassler has won two of three deci-

sions with a 2.11 earned-run average. He was acquired on waivers from California.

Brewers 5, Angels 3
AT ANAHEIM, Calif.—Bill Travers, who won only eight games in two previous seasons, recorded his 14th victory of the year against nine setbacks. Travers needed seventh-inning relief from Bill Castro when the Angels scored all their runs and trimmed Milwaukee's lead to one run, 4-3. Mike Hegan homered for Milwaukee.

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Major League Baseball Box Scores and Standings

Table with columns for 'FIRST GAME', 'SECOND GAME', 'THIRD GAME', and 'FOURTH GAME'. Each game entry includes team names, scores, and player statistics (IP, H, R, ER, BB, SO). Standings are listed at the bottom of each game section.

Cosmos Will Play Tomorrow

By ALEX YANNIS
The Cosmos got permission from their coach to stay up past their bedtime to watch a television show from Portland, Ore., on Saturday night.

They didn't like the end of the show, which was a soccer game between Tampa Bay and Portland. The Cosmos wanted Portland to win, but Tampa Bay walked away with a 3-2 victory, in overtime.

That placed the Cosmos second in the Eastern Division. In the North American Soccer League's playoff circumstances, it also meant that the Cosmos would have to play tomorrow night at Shea Stadium instead of Friday night.

The opponent will be the Washington Diplomats, who finished third in the Eastern Division, captured by the Tampa Bay Rowdies, the defending league champions. The Rowdies will now be the host to the winner of the Cosmos-Diplomat contest. That game will be played on Friday night.

In another playoff game tomorrow, Toronto will meet Rochester, and on Wednesday night Los Angeles will be at Dallas and Vancouver at Seattle.

The winner of the Toronto-Rochester game will meet the Sting at Chicago on Friday night. San Jose will be the host Friday of the winner of the Los Angeles-Dallas game, and the winner of the Vancouver-Seattle game will play at Minnesota on Saturday night.

Soccer NY Cosmos

VS. WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 17
KICKOFF—8:05 PM (Gates Open 6:05 PM)

Tickets are now on sale at TICKETRON. For the outlet nearest your home call (212) 541-7290.

Call CHARGIT for Credit Card Reservations: NY (212) 239-7177, LI (516) 354-2727, Westchester (914) 233-2000, NJ (201) 832-8360.

Tickets are now on sale at the COSMOS Offices, 75 Rockefeller Plaza, from 9am-5:30pm (including Sat. & Sun.). There are no phone reservations. Tickets are the same prices as the regular season, \$8, \$6, \$4. GROUP DISCOUNTS will be available for playoff games—ONLY IN ADVANCE—not on the day of the game.

GAME #2
Scheduled for SHEA STADIUM, Tues., Aug. 24th.
Kickoff—8:05 PM. Tickets for this game are available on the same basis as game #1 tickets.
The Cosmos opponent for that game will be announced at a later date.

FOR FURTHER TICKET INFORMATION AND GROUP RATES, CALL THE COSMOS OFFICE AT (212) 484-6010.

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Monday, August 16, 1976

American League		National League	
Yesterday's Games	Yesterday's Games	Yesterday's Games	Yesterday's Games
Minnesota 8, New York 3	New York 1, Cincinnati 6	Baltimore 6, Chicago 2	Atlanta 3, St. Louis 2
Baltimore 6, Chicago 2	Los Angeles 4, Chicago 2	Cleveland 4, Texas 2 (1st)	Los Angeles 4, Chicago 2
Cleveland 4, Texas 2 (2d)	Pittsburgh 3, Houston 0 (2d)	Kansas City 7, Detroit 2	Pittsburgh 3, Houston 0 (2d)
Milwaukee 3, California 2	San Diego 6, Montreal 1	Oakland 4, Boston 7	San Francisco 3, Philadelphia 3
LATE SATURDAY		SATURDAY NIGHT	
Baltimore 6, Chicago 2 (1st)	Philadelphia 12, San Francisco 2	Baltimore 6, Chicago 2 (2d)	St. Louis 4, Atlanta 2
Baltimore 6, Chicago 2 (2d)	San Diego 7, Montreal 2	Kansas City 15, Detroit 2	
Milwaukee 4, California 3		Oakland 7, Boston 3	
STANDING OF THE TEAMS		STANDING OF THE TEAMS	
Eastern Division		Eastern Division	
W. L. Pct. G.B.	Philadelphia 75 40 .582	W. L. Pct. G.B.	Philadelphia 75 40 .582
New York 69 54 .565	Pittsburgh 64 52 .552	New York 69 54 .565	Pittsburgh 64 52 .552
Baltimore 67 53 .558	New York 81 58 .581	Baltimore 67 53 .558	New York 81 58 .581
Cleveland 57 58 .492	Chicago 66 65 .503	Cleveland 57 58 .492	Chicago 66 65 .503
Detroit 55 60 .478	St. Louis 49 64 .434	Detroit 55 60 .478	St. Louis 49 64 .434
Boston 53 69 .434	Montreal 41 71 .366	Boston 53 69 .434	Montreal 41 71 .366
Milwaukee 50 61 .450		Milwaukee 50 61 .450	
Western Division		Western Division	
W. L. Pct. G.B.	Cincinnati 76 42 .644	W. L. Pct. G.B.	Cincinnati 76 42 .644
Kansas City 70 45 .609	Los Angeles 63 54 .538	Kansas City 70 45 .609	Los Angeles 63 54 .538
Oakland 62 48 .564	San Diego 59 63 .488	Oakland 62 48 .564	San Diego 59 63 .488
California 56 60 .483	Houston 58 63 .479	California 56 60 .483	Houston 58 63 .479
Chicago 49 65 .426	Atlanta 54 64 .458	Chicago 49 65 .426	Atlanta 54 64 .458
Minnesota 50 68 .424	San Francisco 51 69 .425	Minnesota 50 68 .424	San Francisco 51 69 .425
TONIGHT'S PROBABLE PITCHERS		TONIGHT'S PROBABLE PITCHERS	
Texas at New York (7:30 PM)	Atlanta at Cincinnati—Morton	Texas at New York (7:30 PM)	Atlanta at Cincinnati—Morton
Yerry (11-9) vs. Hunter	(2-9) vs. Norman (11-3)	Yerry (11-9) vs. Hunter	(2-9) vs. Norman (11-3)
Baltimore at Minnesota—Grimsley	Chicago at Houston—R. Reuschel	Baltimore at Minnesota—Grimsley	Chicago at Houston—R. Reuschel
(5-0) vs. Luebber (3-3)	(10-8) vs. Dierker (12-10)	(5-0) vs. Luebber (3-3)	(10-8) vs. Dierker (12-10)
Boston at Chicago—Tiant (12-10)	San Diego at St. Louis—Sawyer	Boston at Chicago—Tiant (12-10)	San Diego at St. Louis—Sawyer
vs. Johnson (21-0)	(3-0) vs. McClothen (10-11)	vs. Johnson (21-0)	(3-0) vs. McClothen (10-11)
Cleveland at Kansas City—Brown	Other teams not scheduled.	Cleveland at Kansas City—Brown	Other teams not scheduled.
(7-7) vs. Pattin (4-10)		(7-7) vs. Pattin (4-10)	
Oakland at Milwaukee—Bosman		Oakland at Milwaukee—Bosman	
(4-0) vs. Rodriguez (4-3)		(4-0) vs. Rodriguez (4-3)	
Other teams not scheduled.		Other teams not scheduled.	

Racing Board Cites Need for Wider Drug Control

The New York State Racing and Wagering Board is making public today a 70-page interim report on the medication problem in horse racing, including the use of narcotics in the treatment of horses.

The study, conducted by Joseph H. Boyd Jr., a board member, and Polly Weber, the board secretary, made several recommendations for the control of drug use in treatment of thoroughbred, standardbred and quarter horses. It was prompted by a Horsemen's Benevolent and

Protective Association demand for "immediate action to institute a permissive medication rule" for treatment of horses.

The study states new drugs, including narcotics, are being given to horses and that some protection against such drug abuses is needed.

"If the Racing and Wagering Board is to protect racing from scandal or drug abuse, the report says, it must have adequate means to do so—a proper equine testing research facility."

The report calls for additional state funding for such a laboratory. It suggests the Offtrack Betting Corporation contribute to the funding. OTB should participate, the report states, "and contribute to the well-being of the racing industry from which it derives its own existence."

The study focused on two drugs, Lasix and Phenylbutazone, commonly known as "Bute." It said Lasix, which is supposed to "lower a horse's blood pressure and prevent bleeding, is 'widely misused in those states per-

mitting it." It said Bute was of value as a medication in the treatment of leg and joint ailments, but uncovered no evidence that the drug speeds up a horse's running.

Among the recommendations in the report are:

Adoption of a uniform, 48-hour entry rule at all New York tracks.

Adoption of pre-race blood testing on an experimental basis at all tracks where there is a "triple" in which the better picks the first, second and third horses in one race. There is now only post

race testing at thoroughbred and quarter-horse tracks.

Taking blood samples from any horse that breaks down during a race.

Taking post-race blood and urine tests from any horse claimed in a claiming race.

Placing all thoroughbred drug-related investigations under the auspices of board officials rather than track stewards, who now handle them.

The report will be followed by a final finding, expected in a few months.

Fibak, Connors In Final

Continued From Page 41

opportunities, but couldn't capitalize.

Connors finally won that game, broke Solomon to go ahead, 6-5, in the next game, and held service in the 12th game to take the set and match.

In the other semifinal, the 11th-seeded Fibak erased a 4-1 deficit in the first set, then won a tiebreaker in the second.

Moritz Pair Takes Title
Special to The New York Times

OLD WESTBURY, L. I., Aug. 15—Ed and Kirk Moritz of Old Westbury defeated the top-seeded team of Merle and David Irwin of Bloomfield, N. J., 5-7, 6-4, 6-2 today in the final of the New York State tennis championship at the Racquet Club.

Tarangoli Beats Stafford
Ed Tarangoli of Yonkers, the first seeded player, won the Eastern States 65-year division senior tennis championship yesterday. He defeated Ned Stafford of Niagara Falls, N. Y., 6-1, 6-2, at the West Side Tennis Club, Forest Hills, in the 45 and

Queens Relay Te Wins Run to Day

About 50 people were up all Saturday night at Queensboro Community College in Bayside. The occasion was the second 24-hour relay sponsored by Road Runners Club of New York and Runners World magazine.

The Doctor K Striders, a group of 10 high school and college runners from Queens, won the event by covering 245 miles, 1,228 yards over the 24-hour period.

Four teams of 10 and two two-man squads entered the race, which began at noon Saturday. After establishing an order, each runner was required to run one mile. If a runner dropped out by missing a turn or quitting during a mile, he was not allowed to return.

Rain a Factor
"As long as the showers work and the chocolate bars hold out, we'll be all right," said Teddy Canover of the Mercury Track Club.

White Canova and everyone else didn't count on was a series of thunderstorms that struck about halfway through the marathon event. Paced by Eric Kaplan, Phil

Tavada and Key McCarthy, the Dr. jumped out to an early lead, but closed the gap to mile at the mid Then the rains everyone ran fr except the Stride "There was n were going to st gone 100 far aln Wayne Francis of ers. "Spoon got a that the lightning the metal bat, switched to a w By the time the and the other sumed the race, t had established a ing lead. However age of more than per man was 75 runners on the teams, who 10 miles apiece.

THE GUMM
1. Dr. K's Striders—245 miles, 1,228 yards, 24 hours, 10 runners.
2. White Canova—222 miles, 1,111 yards, 24 hours, 10 runners.
3. Mercury Track Club—210 miles, 1,050 yards, 24 hours, 10 runners.
4. Eric Kaplan—205 miles, 1,025 yards, 24 hours, 10 runners.

Jockey Club Seeking Better Horse Identification

By MICHAEL STRAUSS
Special to The New York Times

SARATOGA SPRINGS, N.Y., Aug. 15—Governor Carey provided one of the lighter touches today at a serious Jockey Club conference dealing with horse identification. The Governor revealed that he had been named for an uncle who many years ago was "a betting commissioner."

"This fact was brought to mind only last Friday," said the Governor, "when I noted that the Bernard Baruch Handicap was the feature on that day's program here. I remembered hearing my uncle telling the family a long time ago that he was Barney Baruch's favorite commissioner" (in an era when bookmaking areas at New York's tracks were legal).

Most of the Governor's short speech was centered on the importance of the thoroughbred sport in providing income to the state.

"We are doing everything we can to insure the sport's welfare," he said. "Only recently, our Legislature arranged for a better 'take-out' by the New York Racing Association so that the body could operate more efficiently."

"It's only fitting that the sport's welfare be discussed here," he concluded. "Saratoga boasts the oldest existing race track in the country. What happens to thoroughbred racing in New York could well affect the entire industry."

More than 250 persons, in-



Governor Carey in Saratoga Springs yesterday with Paul Mellon, left, vice chairman of the Jockey Club; Nicholas F. Brady, right, chairman, and Ogden Mills Phipps, N.Y.R.A. chairman.

cluding some of America's most distinguished trainers, owners and breeders, attended this Round Table Conference at Skidmore College here, an annual get-together that was being held for the 24th time.

The session was designed to discuss measures that might be taken to assure the correct identification of horses. It was pointed out that this task was becoming more difficult because about 3,000 foals are now registered annually in the United States and more than twice that number of thoroughbreds are in training.

The first panelist to speak was Clyde Stormont, a University of California professor of immunogenetics, a branch of immunology that deals with the relationship between genetics and immunity to certain diseases. Stormont said that continual progress was being made in coping with the problem of identification. He said that the blood-typing project of the research staff on his campus had reached a point where the proper parents of foals could be determined with accuracy better than 90 percent.

At the conclusion of the conference, James B. Moseley, an owner and breeder who is the head of the Jockey Club's horse identification committee, offered four recommendations by his group. They were the following:

"All stallions should be 'blood-typed,' both those in

stud and those who will be entering stud during 1977-78. This program would commence next Jan. 1 and be completed by Dec. 31, 1978.

"A sample of the blood of all foals and their dams should be stored for testing purposes, beginning with the foal crop of 1978.

"The Jockey Club should establish, starting on Jan. 1, a breeders' ownership registry to determine the ownership, identity and blood type of each breeding animal and to record properly transfers of ownership.

"The Jockey Club should have identification cards, bearing the photo of the horse to be provided to owners and breeders at their request.

"A program such as this has been long overdue," said Jack Price, the former owner, breeder and trainer of Carry Back, who won the Kentucky Derby and the Preakness in 1961.

Today's Entries at Monmouth

By The Associated Press

Horses listed in order of post positions

FIRST—\$6,500, mds., 2YO, 5f. 11. 1. v-Coupled, v-Courier.

SEVENTH—\$6,000, allow., f., 3- and 4YO, 11. 1. v-Coupled, v-Courier.

EIGHTH—\$5,500, cl., f. and m., 3YO and up, 11m (turf).

NINTH—\$5,000, cl., f. and m., 3YO and up, 11m (turf).

TENTH—\$4,500, allow., 3YO and up, 11m (turf).

Eleventh allowance claimed.

Today's Entries at Saratoga

Horses listed in order of post positions

FIRST—\$8,500, cl., 2YO, 11m (turf).

SEVENTH—\$6,000, allow., f., 3- and 4YO, 11. 1. v-Coupled, v-Courier.

EIGHTH—\$5,500, cl., f. and m., 3YO and up, 11m (turf).

NINTH—\$5,000, cl., f. and m., 3YO and up, 11m (turf).

TENTH—\$4,500, allow., 3YO and up, 11m (turf).

Eleventh allowance claimed.

Billiards to Jennings

CHICAGO, Aug. 15 (UPI)—Tom Jennings, a mathematics teacher from Edison, N.J., defeated Joe Balsis of Minersville, Pa., 200-52, in 19 innings last night to win the United States Open pocket-billiards championship.

Jennings had nearly been ousted from the double-elimination tournament yesterday morning when Balsis defeated him. The 25-year-old Jennings won \$4,500 in prize money. Balsis collected \$2,500 and Dallas West of Rockford, Ill., and Danny Dilberto of Hollywood, Fla., split third-place money of \$1,500.

In the women's division, Jean Balukas, a 17-year-old high school senior from Brooklyn, captured her fifth straight championship by defeating Gloria Walker of Cheyney, Pa., 75-46 in 32

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THE DIAL PRESS

Nearby Yachting Results

AT LARCHMONT Y.C. Y.R.A. CHAMPIONSHIP REGATTA

AT PT. WASHINGTON, L.I. NORTH SHORE Y.C.

AT HUNTINGTON Y.C. STRATFORD SHOALS OVERNIGHT CRUISE

AT GREENWICH Y.C. ENGLISH CLASS (14 STARTED)

AT ANQUA CORINTHIAN Y.C. GREAT SOUTH BAY Y.R.A.

AT CENTERPORT Y.C. TRICLUBS Y.R.A.

AT SEA CLIFF Y.C.

Tonight's Entries at Yonkers

Horses listed in order of post positions

FIRST—\$6,500, mds., 2YO, 5f. 11. 1. v-Coupled, v-Courier.

SEVENTH—\$6,000, allow., f., 3- and 4YO, 11. 1. v-Coupled, v-Courier.

EIGHTH—\$5,500, cl., f. and m., 3YO and up, 11m (turf).

NINTH—\$5,000, cl., f. and m., 3YO and up, 11m (turf).

TENTH—\$4,500, allow., 3YO and up, 11m (turf).

Eleventh allowance claimed.

Be one-up on topic one



Top left: James T. Wooten, bottom left: R. W. Apple Jr. top right: Jon Nordheimer, bottom right: James M. Naughton.

There's only one way to keep ahead of the ideas, the strategies, the people that make politics fascinating... by following the conventions and the campaign as the story unfolds in the New York Times.

Times coverage of the campaign has already begun, of course, with unusually detailed reports on all the primaries. Reports that included the most extensive polling operation ever undertaken by a newspaper... The New York Times/CBS News poll.

The polls will continue throughout the campaign to help you understand what voters are thinking and how they're reacting. And as the polls continue, you'll get a detailed analysis of what they show.

Times coverage of the Democratic National Convention in July was unusually thorough, even by Times standards. It let you know more than just what was happening on the floor and behind the scenes. It offered thoughtful insight

High Tides Around New York

Station	Time	Height
Sandy Hook	1:30	10.0
Wilton	1:30	10.0
Shinnecock	1:30	10.0
Fire Island	1:30	10.0
Montauk	1:30	10.0
Long Beach	1:30	10.0
Brooklyn	1:30	10.0
Manhattan	1:30	10.0
Queens	1:30	10.0
Roseton	1:30	10.0
Staten Island	1:30	10.0

The New York Times

JP 10 150

Queens Relay Wins Run to D

About 50 people were up all Saturday night at Queens Community College in Bayside. The occasion was the second 24-hour relay sponsored by Road Runners Club of New York and Runners World magazine.

The Doctor K. Striders, a group of 10 high school and college runners from Queens, won the event by covering 245 miles, 1,228 yards over the 24-hour period.

Four teams of 10 and two two-man squads entered the relay, which began at noon Saturday. After establishing a pace, each runner was runner dropped out by passing a baton or quitting during a mile. He was not allowed to return.

Rain a Factor

"As long as the showers keep us from getting too hot, we'll be all right," said Teddy Carver of the Mercury Track Club.

Wet Canoe, and even one else didn't come on was a series of thunderstorms that struck about halfway through the marathon.

Rated by Eric Kaplan, PH

Washington and Business

Vacancies Fill Slowly in an Election Year



Patrick J. Delaney Chosen for S.E.C.

Margita E. White Nominated to F.C.C.

Thaddeus A. Garrett Jr. Named to safety agency

By DAVID BURNHAM
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15—In the tradition of American politics, the Ford Administration is trying to push its political agenda into vacant regulatory posts in the election year while the opposition is trying to save at least some plum for the Democrats in case it wins the White House.

Some variation of the pattern is what occurred in 1960 when the late President John F. Kennedy would next president and in 1968 when Richard M. Nixon might be elected. In 1968, the White House chief, denied that the Ford Administration was mounting any special fill posts with its loyalists. Hoping that nominations were pending positions at the Federal Home Bank Board, the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Federal Power Commission, and the Federal Communications Commission, Mr. Bennett did say it

looked as if a logjam had developed in Congress.

Though individual nominations to the specialized agencies frequently are viewed as being of only passing interest to the public, the collective quality of Federal regulators can have considerable impact on such broad problems as the future direction of television, the supply of natural gas or the redevelopment of the nation's railroads.

The importance of these nominations was discussed in a policy statement adopted by Democratic Congressional leaders a little more than a year ago. They found that the appointment of tired hacks by both parties was the "single most debilitating flaw in our regulatory system."

Their statement continued:

"With rare exceptions, these posts have been parceled out as rewards for political service to President or party, as sinecures for inadequate officials ousted from key

Continued on Page 48, Column 1

OPTIMISM IS FELT BY BOND TRADERS

Many Expect Further Drop in Interest Rates as Fear of Inflation Subsides

By JOHN H. ALLAN

The atmosphere in the credit markets is still optimistic, and most bond dealers seem to think that interest rates, which have been declining all summer, will have not reached bottom.

"It's true that the market has come a long way," one corporate bond underwriter said Friday, "and maybe it will pause here. But, with the light volume of new issues, you have to be positive about the week ahead."

Since summer began, interest rates on top-grade Bell System bonds have dropped from 8.85 percent to 8.25 percent. A-rated electric utility bond yields have declined from 9 percent to 8.60 percent. Triple-A 20-year municipal bond yields have moved down from 6.25 percent to 5.60 percent.

Allen Sinai of Data Resources Inc. attributed recent gains in bond prices to a rapid ebbing of fears of worsened inflation.

Period of Stability

Mr. Sinai, however, saw no runaway continuation of the credit market's trend toward higher prices and lower interest rates. "The bond market should now stabilize while recent gains are digested and further news on inflation and Federal Reserve policy is awaited," he said.

The Federal Reserve's policy-setting Open Market Committee is scheduled to meet in Washington tomorrow to chart the direction of monetary policy over the month ahead, but many analysts last week concluded that the central bank would become neither more nor less accommodative in providing reserves to the banking system.

With a stable monetary policy and with the economy making headway against inflation, the credit markets should move toward lower interest rates, many money-market economists concluded. Last Thursday the Labor Department reported that the Wholesale Price Index in July rose only three-tenths of 1 percent, its smallest increase since March.

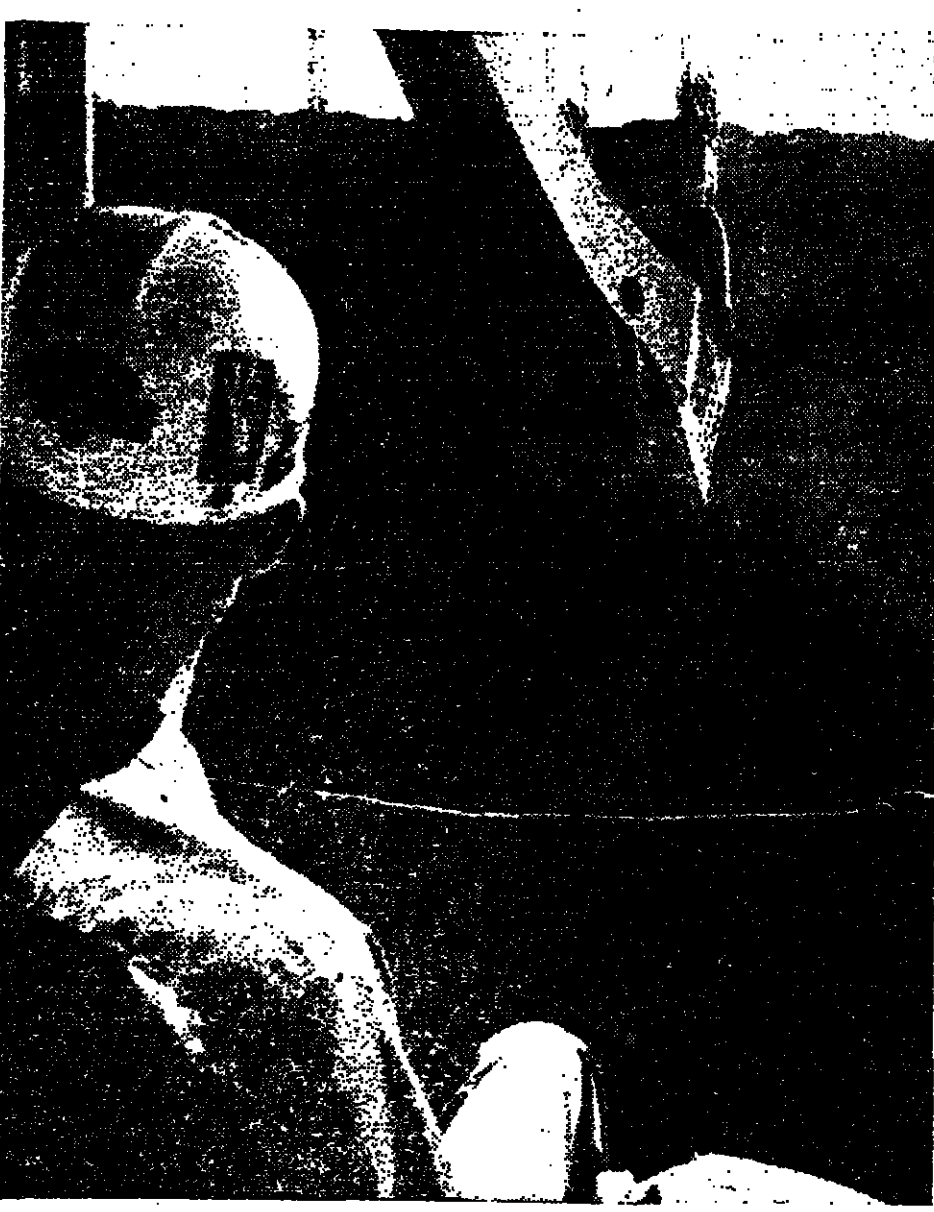
Slower Expansion

An additional reason for optimism in the credit markets is the increasingly common suspicion that the economy will continue to expand at a much slower pace than previously supposed.

"Many economists and portfolio managers have joined the slow-growth, slow-inflation school," Alan C. Lerner, vice president at the Bankers Trust Company, remarked in his latest review of the credit markets.

Mr. Sinai, however, saw no runaway continuation of the credit market's trend toward higher prices and lower interest rates. "The bond market should now stabilize while recent gains are digested and further news on inflation and Federal Reserve policy is awaited," he said.

Continued on Page 48, Column 3



Coal being strip mined in St. Claresville, Ohio. The effect of the recent miners' strike was to reduce stockpiles of coal, but it did not cause any major shortage of the fuel.

Economy Unharmd by Mine Strike; Coal Industry Faces Investment Lag

By STEVEN RATTNER

Production in the coal mines that had been struck for four weeks is expected to return to normal this week. Aside from lost wages and lost production, the stoppage is not likely to harm the nation's economy, coal analysts believe.

Most major coal users had more coal on hand than they needed and were able to wait out the shutdown without suffering any significant production declines. Earnings declines are forecast for the coal producers, however, and the railroads that transport coal lost some business, but overall the strike was not too detrimental.

"The strike served principally to bring supply and demand into better balance," commented Joel V. Price, an analyst for Dean Witter & Company.

The oversupply of coal can be traced to the lingering effects of the recession on the steel industry and the utilities.

Until mid-June, steel production remained below the year-earlier level—and last year was hardly a big year for the steel industry. Similarly, the use of electric power, after showing only 1.9 percent in 1975, increased just five months of this year to a modest 3.3 percent.

The impact of those trends has been marked. The five major independent coal companies reported a sales decline of 1 percent during this year's first six months, and in the most recent quarter their combined profits fell 20 percent. By comparison, average corporate sales rose 15 percent and profits 26 percent.

The slackness in demand for coal has also put downward pressure on prices. Last week, low-sulfur steam coal, which is used by utilities, was quoted at \$13 to \$17 a ton, down from \$15 to \$19 a year ago. However, the price decline does not affect the larger producers, who sell their coal under long-term contracts.

More troublesome for the coal industry than the traditional ups and downs of the economic cycle are the vagaries of Washington where, increasingly since the Arab oil embargo, the fate of the coal industry has been pondered.

Dozens of agencies, and Congress as well, are now considering decisions involving such key issues for the industry as strip mining, coal leasing and the conversion of power plants.

"A lot of what should be growth potential does hang in Washington," a coal expert said. "But I don't think they'll restrict the use of coal where it's already being used. Thus,

there's little downside risk and lots of upside potential."

One example of upside potential lies in the conversion of power plants from oil to coal. In 1974 the Federal Energy Administration ordered 74 plants to switch over. But the Environmental Protection Agency, which is frequently at odds with the E.F.A., succeeded in stopping all but one of the conversions. Should all 74 convert, it would raise coal demand by an estimated 5 million tons a year.

The uncertainties of the coal business today have caused a slowdown in new investment. "Capital expenditures have eased off," said E. B. Leisenring Jr., president of the Westmoreland Coal Company. "There's a disappointing slowness in demand, and we're not as enthusiastic as six months ago. Investment should come back with a pickup in demand."

Another factor depressing additional capital investment is a projection of excess supply through 1980. ICF Inc., a Washington-based forecasting group, estimates that in 1980 coal production will stand at 872 million tons a year, while consumption will be 863 million tons.

In addition, the unsettled

Continued on Page 48, Column 5

SOVIET'S EXPORTS TO BONN SURGING

Rise Eases West Germans' Worries About Red Bloc's Big Trade-Deficit Debt

RAW MATERIALS SHIPPED

Communists' Borrowing in Western Credit Markets May Total \$40 Billion

By CRAIG E. WHITNEY
Special to The New York Times

BONN, Aug. 15—A sharp increase this year in exports by the Soviet Union and its Eastern European allies to their biggest non-Communist trading partner, West Germany, has at least temporarily reassured officials worried about enormous debts the East has incurred to finance its trade deficits.

The Soviet Union and its allies have been stepping up exports of raw materials and oil to West Germany in 1976, and thus may soon be able to reduce their \$38 billion to \$40 billion debt to the United States and Western Europe, according to leading bankers in Bonn.

The Communist countries have financed much of the dramatic increase in trade with West Germany, the United States and other Western countries in recent years by borrowing in Western credit markets. The West German central bank estimated the total outstanding last year at \$30 billion to \$35 billion. It has since risen closer to \$40 billion, German bankers say.

Shifting Figures

Until this year, Communist trade with West Germany had been largely one-way. West German companies exported \$3.6 billion more in heavy machinery and goods to the Soviet Union last year than they bought in return, for instance.

But in the first six months of this year, according to a report by the Economics Ministry in Bonn, deliveries of raw materials, oil and natural gas from the Soviet Union to West Germany rose 50 percent over last year to \$865 million. West German exports to the Soviet Union, by contrast, rose only 3 percent from the year-earlier level to \$1.35 billion.

"The trade surplus is still extraordinarily high, the central bank noted in a recent report. "But it now seems to have passed a certain peak."

Topic Discussed

Political concern about purchases of Communist nations of Western goods with money they borrow from Western banks—and about where it will all end—has been growing. It was one of the subjects of the Western "economic summit" held in Puerto Rico in June, according to West German officials, and they say Communist borrowing will be watched more closely in the future.

Hans-Joachim Schreiber, a member of the board at the Dresdner Bank, suggested in Luxembourg Thursday that it would be "desirable" for European banks to set up an information clearing house to reduce the guesswork on how great

Continued on Page 48, Column 5

WORSE

Complete play of every single

Complete play of every single

Complete play of every single

Complete play of every single

Complete play of every single

Complete play of every single

Student Loans Harder to Get in Jersey

By CHARD PHALON

Rising tuition costs and a tight summer job market have combined to make demand for college state officials in New Jersey and Connecticut say there is enough money to go around. A spot check of lending institutions suggests indeed the case is except in New Jersey where some colleges have put a limit on the number of new loans made and have policy of dealing with depositors.

What is known in the "established relationship" is not a guarantee in any form.

It took one customer to have been dealt a major Bergen County for almost a century, 20 years ago but insisting before he could get a loan for one of his

guarantees and carrying interest subsidies for families who meet the program's economic-needs criteria—has been slipping in almost a straight line for years.

The jump is expected to be particularly sharp this year—partly because tuition (even at the tax-supported state colleges) has been marked up so much and partly because of the recession. With the economy in the doldrums, many students haven't been able to get the kind of full-time jobs that helped them to piece out tuition payments in the past.

Further, the job market has been so grim that many students have elected to go on to graduate school rather than to continue making the fruitless rounds of employment agencies.

"What do kids do when they can't get jobs? They go to school," Eileen Durning Dickinson, head of the New York Higher Education Services Corporation, declared the other day.

One result of that trend, Mrs. Dickinson added, is a "substantial" increase in loan applications for the coming fall semester. Vincent Maiocco, head of the Connecticut Student Loan Association, said he expected applications to show an increase of as much as 15 percent over those in the last fiscal year.

Much the same pattern is also beginning to emerge in

the Garden State, according to William C. Nester, director of the New Jersey Higher Education Assistance Authority.

From the student's side, the attraction consists of the comparatively low interest rate of 7 percent (the Federal Government adds to that a special allowance for lenders that is currently running at 1.4 percent a quarter) and the relatively large amounts that can be borrowed.

In general, undergraduates can take down a total of \$7,500 over four years, usually parceled out as \$1,500 the first year and \$2,000 in each of the succeeding years. Most lenders will also provide an additional \$2,500 for graduate work.

Tuition now runs so high at most private colleges—\$3,000 a year and up is not unusual—that for many students the state-Federal program does not provide the

Continued on Page 48, Column 1

Complex Bacardi Empire Tries Collective Leadership

Special to The New York Times

MIAMI, Aug. 15—José M. Bosch, retired about two months ago after running the Bacardi rum empire for 32 years, it may take more than one man to succeed him.

In fact, a collective leadership appears to have taken over the Bacardi complex of companies for the moment, with a few of the major stockholders exercising authority for the first time in decades.

A new chief executive to succeed Mr. Bosch, who is 78 years old, is not expected to be chosen for a year. Some insiders believe that it may be difficult to replace him with one person because of the complexity of the business.

13 Corporate Entities

Bacardi, one of the few family-owned multinational organizations in existence, has been producing rum since 1862, when it was founded in Santiago de Cuba by a Catalan immigrant, Facundo Bacardi Masó. It is now not one company, but 13 corporate entities in different countries. Most are owned by the same family stockholders.

Agreements and contracts bind the corporations together, but they maintain independence because of the tax structures of the countries in which they operate.

Trademark ownership is held by a Bacardi corporation in Liechtenstein. Two companies are sales corporations only—one in Miami, which controls distribution in the United States, and the other in Hamilton, Bermuda, which coordinates worldwide sales.

Ten companies own rum-producing plants. They are in Puerto Rico, Mexico, Martinique, Spain, the Bahamas, Canada, Trinidad, Tobago, Venezuela, Brazil and Jacksonville, Fla.

Liechtenstein Bacardi exercises quality control over the total Bacardi output. In each distillery, one person—invariably a member of the Bacardi family—supervises the blending of rum according to a secret formula that only he knows and that has been passed down since the founder's days.

Samples of rum from all distilleries are flown to a laboratory in Nassau, in the Bahamas, where Manuel Jorge Cutilla, who is married to a Bacardi, tests them for quality. Without his approval, rum cannot be bottled.

Mr. Cutilla, who is in his early 40's, is considered by some to be the man who may take over direction of Bacardi in the future.

Third Leader

Mr. Bosch, known as Pepin to his friends, was Bacardi's third leader. He is credited with twice having saved Bacardi—in the Depression of the 1930's, when it was on the verge of bankruptcy and in 1960, when all of its assets in Cuba were confiscated by the Government of Prime Minister Fidel Castro. The assets were worth \$77 million.

The distillery in San Juan, Puerto Rico, was the first overseas venture. Called Pepin's Folly by Mr. Bosch's detractors in the family, it became the base from which Bacardi staged its worldwide growth. In all, Mr. Bosch estimates that total Bacardi assets are about \$700 million today.

"Pepin has certainly made his critics multimillionaires," an insider said recently. "If it were not for him, many Bacardis would have to actually work for their living today."

There are some 500 descendants of Don Facundo. They own 92 percent of the

Continued on Page 48, Column 3



The bottling lines at the Bacardi plant in San Juan, Puerto Rico

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Advertising

Dannon Visits a Soviet Village

By LEONARD SLOANE

Any American advertising agency that goes all the way to the Soviet Union's Republic of Georgia to shoot a television commercial had better have a good reason for doing so, Marteller Inc. had the reason, and it went.

One of Marteller's clients, Dannon Yogurt, has long had the largest share of the yogurt market in its distribution area east of the Mississippi River. Yet only one out of every four families eats yogurt. So this strategy has been developed: Try to broaden the market, with the expectation that Dannon will get the largest share of the new yogurt customers.

Research by Marteller yielded the fact that men and women in some parts of Soviet Georgia consume enormous quantities of yogurt, a product that has been made from milk for 4,000 years. And many of these people live past the age of 100. Therefore yogurt must be healthy, right? Surely Dannon commercial filmed there ought to give authenticity to the company's claim that its food is "the natural one."

"This piece of folklore provided us with a dramatic vehicle for our claim," said Peter Lubalin, vice president and creative director of the agency. "It would help us create an awareness for yogurt among an audience that we don't have now."

The Soviet authorities happily gave their permission for the filming—the commercial would show vigorous Soviet citizens who live to a ripe old age, so why not?

Ariane Hoffman, who produces TV commercials for the agency, left early last month for Georgia, an ancient land adjoining the Black Sea. After she had lined up individuals in three villages who were willing to be filmed, Mr. Lubalin and three other members of the agency team joined her there.

"I had to speak to 14 different families before finding the three sets of families that we filmed," Miss Hoffman said. "I spoke in English, which had to be translated first into Russian and then into Abkhazian, the language they speak in that region."

The 30-second spot will show a number of octogenarians, nonagenarians and centenarians at work in their fields and at rest around their homes. The stars are Bagrat Tapagua and his mother, Warda, who are seen at the end of the commercial while a voice-over says: "Eighty-nine-year-old Bagrat Tapagua thought Dannon tasted so good, he ate two cups. That pleased his mother very much." His mother is 114.

In adding up the cost of the project—including production of the commercial, transportation and expenses in the Soviet Union—Marteller came up with the figure of \$41,500. In addition to the spot already being scheduled, there is enough film for two more 30-second commercials winding up in the same protective-mother vein.

The commercials will be televised beginning in October in 70 markets in the East and Middle West, in both prime time and fringe time. Marteller is now preparing a rough print to show Juan E. Metzger, the chairman of Dannon, who has been a strong supporter of the Georgian project.

"People who haven't been drawn in by our previous commercials will be drawn into this," predicted Milton Sutton, vice president and ac-

Fresca Adds a Phrase And Stops a Challenge

Seventeen challenges to national advertising last month were resolved by the National Advertising Division of the Council of Better Business Bureaus, including two concerning advertising for children.

Ten matters were settled when the questioned ads were discontinued or when the advertisers agreed to make copy changes requested by the NAD. In the seven other investigations, the division found that the advertisers had substantiated their claims.

One of the challenges involved Coca-Cola's Fresca brand and its comparative advertisements directed at Pepsi-Cola. Although these print ads were not connected with the major comparative advertising battle that is raging between the Coca-Cola and Pepsi-Cola brands, they nevertheless were found to lack this qualifying phrase: "in side-by-side tests."

Fresca agreed to add the phrase, and that was that.

They'll even be talking about it in Abkhazian.

Read the Label

The United States Food and Drug Administration has appointed Richard K. Manoff Inc. to handle its newly expanded "Read the Label" campaign.

The campaign will use public-service television and radio time to educate consumers about labeling and packaging rules. It will also expound on the importance of reading and understanding label-content information.

The previous campaign dealt only with nutrition labeling. This one will go a little further, covering the labeling of food and over-the-counter drug, cosmetic and toiletry products. The Manoff agency has also handled projects in nutrition education for the United States Agency for International Development.

Railway Story

The Southern Railway is barreling along with a print campaign created by Cunningham & Walsh that is designed to convince the public that railroads are still viable.

In a series of 10 ads, running at three-week intervals until the end of the year in The Wall Street Journal, Southern hopes to reach financial leaders and marketing professionals to tell them about the rail industry.

The Southern Railway, the sixth largest railroad system in the nation, says in its ads that "nine out of ten leading railroads make a profit due to the efficiency of trains in transporting heavy freight." The first ad carried this headline: "If you lived in the South, you wouldn't think what you think about railroads."

Sawing Safety

The new Homelite chain saw has an antikickback device to give the operator safety protection. The company's new television ads, therefore, will be based on the theme, "You're in Control With Homelite." Thirty-second commercials, filmed near the company's headquarters in Charlotte,

N. C., will show six men and a woman, none of whom had ever used a chain saw before, trying one now. Naturally it's a Homelite, and naturally they have no trouble with it.

Henderson Advertising of Greenville, S. C., is the agency.

Giant Hot Dog

The Fourth of July has come and gone, but Hygrade Food Products' contribution to the Bicentennial wasn't unveiled until last Friday. The company created a 1,776-ounce hot dog mounted in a six-foot-long roll as the backdrop for its annual outing in Central Park for handicapped children.

The children received regular frankfurters, as well as pieces from the giant one. Air Time, the company's media services company, conceived the idea for it.

People Marianne Howatson has been named vice president/advertising director of Penthouse, and Beverly Wardale has been named to the same position at Viva. Both are publications of Penthouse International Ltd.

James B. Perkins has been named vice president, marketing and sales, for Toothsie Roll Industries Inc.

Addenda

Dai-ichi Compton Inc., a Tokyo joint venture of Compton Advertising and the Dai-ichi Kikaku Company, is to be absorbed by the latter by a mutual agreement. Intermezzo magazine, the official program of Carnegie Hall, will also become the official program of Town Hall. Discworld magazine, a new publication for the 18-to-34-year-old market will be published monthly at 25 Lake Street, White Plains. The first issue is due on the stands Sept. 1.

E.E.C.'s Trade Deficit Increased in Quarter

BRUSSELS, Aug. 15 (Reuters)—The European Economic Community's trade deficit was up by \$4.8 billion in the first four months of this year, compared with the same period last year, the E.E.C. Commission said in a report released today.

The commission said a rapid rise in exports from the nine E.E.C. member countries to North America and especially to the United States balanced out a rise in Common Market imports from the region.

Elsewhere, imports to the E.E.C. rose faster than the Nine's exports. This was chiefly due to higher imports of oil and raw materials from developing countries.

But the trade gap with Japan also widened and the E.E.C. surplus with other European countries had been reduced as these shelter countries began to recover from the recession.

Restaurant Spending Up

One of every three food dollars now is spent away from home and the National Restaurant Association estimated the ratio will be one to two by 1980. The association noted that during this decade the 18 to 34-year-old group—the biggest fast food addicts—will increase another 9 million to 68 million.



TIME this year has received more awards for editorial excellence than any other magazine.

This notice is being published for the information of stockholders of the Company. It is not to be considered a prospectus or an offer to sell or a solicitation of an offer to buy shares of the Common or Preferred Stock. Such offering may be made only by means of a Prospectus.

Channel One advertisement featuring the text 'CHANNEL ONE' and 'Where Boston gets its style.' It describes the fashion show and the medium's reach in Boston.

The Boston Globe advertisement with the headline 'The Boston Globe The No. 1 Advertising Medium in Boston' and details about advertising rates and contact information.

Job Opportunity Overseas advertisement for a Glass Factory in Guyana, South America, listing various engineering and production roles.

County of Suffolk New York 8% Bonds advertisement with details on interest rates and terms.

Chemical Municipal Bond Department advertisement.

Household repair advertisement for 'What it is) What it can do for you)'.

Natural Gas advertisement with the headline 'Natural Gas and its name Natural Resource'.

DALE CARNEGIE COURSE advertisement for a free preview meeting.

ATTENTION: Exporters and Overseas Importers of High Fashion Apparel advertisement.

Advertising Promotion and Research advertisement for assistance to publishers.

S.News & World Report advertisement featuring a photo of two men and the headline 'THE REPUBLICANS CAN THEY PULL TOGETHER?'.

Preview Meeting at Carnegie Course advertisement.

DALE CARNEGIE COURSE advertisement with contact information.

ATTENTION: Exporters and Overseas Importers of High Fashion Apparel advertisement.

Advertising Promotion and Research advertisement for assistance to publishers.

Teltronics advertisement with the headline 'Teltronics' 1st half was a real Bell-ringer.' and contact information.

Hasselblad-Nikon RENT advertisement for photographic systems.

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Neighbors Helped to Find Suspects in Brooklyn Slaying

By EMANUEL PERLMUTTER

Neighbors helped police find the two youths charged with murder, robbery and possession of a weapon...

In court, Judge Michael Curci fielded the two youths without a hearing Wednesday...

The detectives said that a witness had seen one of the youths leaving the Tucci home, but they did not identify him...

The car license that led to the arrests was reportedly traced to Mr. Tucci's mother...

Mr. Tucci kept a basement where he stored his flower pots...

Neighbors in the area were alerted to look for the youths...

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Detective Andrew Kilcullen, left, and Lieut. Bennie Pulice telling reporters how the youths were caught.

from the Tucci home. "But I am somewhat surprised to find we have such an alert community here..."

A woman who lives across the street from the Tucci home commented: "I suppose people made a special attempt to tell police what they knew or what they saw..."

A funeral mass for the slain couple will be held at 9:30 A.M. today at the Regina Pacis Roman Catholic Shrine on 65th Street between 12th and 13th Avenues in Borough Park.

2 Found Hanged at Rikers, 5th and 6th Suicides of '76

By WOLFGANG SAXON

Two more inmates of the Men's House of Detention on Rikers Island were found hanged in their cells yesterday...

The latest deaths prompted Peter F. Tufo, the chairman of the watchdog Board of Corrections, to call for action by the Department of Correction and by Nicholas Scopetta, the head of the Department of Investigation.

"This is the third suicide in the last eight days," Mr. Tufo said. "On the basis of statements that I have received in connection with these incidents, I am requesting Investigation Commissioner Scopetta to look into these deaths..."

Philip Leshin, the director of public affairs in the Department of Corrections, said the first suicide yesterday was Pierre Sadler of the Bronx, 21 years old, who was discovered hanged but still breathing at 6:05 A.M.

Mr. Leshin said the prisoner was one of 58 inmates confined in the mental-observation area that is controlled not only by a guard but also by an inmate "suicide prevention squad."

It was a member of the inmate squad who discovered Mr. Sadler, Mr. Leshin said. According to prison officials, the inmate raised the alarm, and a prison doctor and aides tried to revive Mr. Sadler with artificial respiration. He was pronounced dead at 8:30 A.M.

Mr. Leshin said the dead man had been held without bail on a charge of criminal mischief in the second degree for six days, during which he had been taken to at least four court hearings. Because court records were unavailable yesterday, prison officials were unable to learn why Mr. Sadler had been denied bail.

The second suicide, identified as Joseph Anderson, 36, of Manhattan was admitted Saturday night after being sentenced in Manhattan Night Court to five days for disorderly conduct. Mr. Leshin said the prisoner was also being held on bench warrant for first-degree robbery and was to have appeared for a hearing this morning.

Mr. Anderson seemed to be shaking when he arrived and told the examining prison physician that he was a heavy wine drinker, Mr. Leshin said. He added that the doctor prescribed a tranquilizer and that Mr. Anderson was taken to the new-admissions area, Block 3.

Mr. Leshin said the prisoner was last seen alive by a guard at 12:15 P.M. When the cells were unlocked for lunch at 12:30, another inmate passing by saw Mr. Anderson hanged and notified guards.

A guard and an inmate gave him mouth-to-mouth resuscitation until a doctor arrived and pronounced him dead at 12:40 P.M., Mr. Leshin said.

The previous Sunday, 21-year-old Tracy Ford, who was awaiting trial for attempted murder, was found hanged in a cell.

The six suicides recorded so far this year on Rikers Island are compared with a total of 11 for 1975.

Correction Commissioner Benjamin J. Malcom said yesterday he had instituted the inmate suicide-prevention squad as part of his first official acts in 1972. He said the inmates on watch were patrolling cell blocks throughout the prison system and had already stopped "literally hundreds" of suicide attempts.

But he noted that it was difficult to spot a man with suicidal tendencies.

"It's virtually impossible to prevent a suicide if a man really wants to take his life," Mr. Malcom said. "The only thing you could do is stand in front of him and watch him around the clock."

Mr. Leshin reported last night that physicians decided after yesterday's suicides to call back 23 newly admitted inmates for psychiatric re-evaluation to see if they needed a suicide watch.

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Weather Reports and Forecast

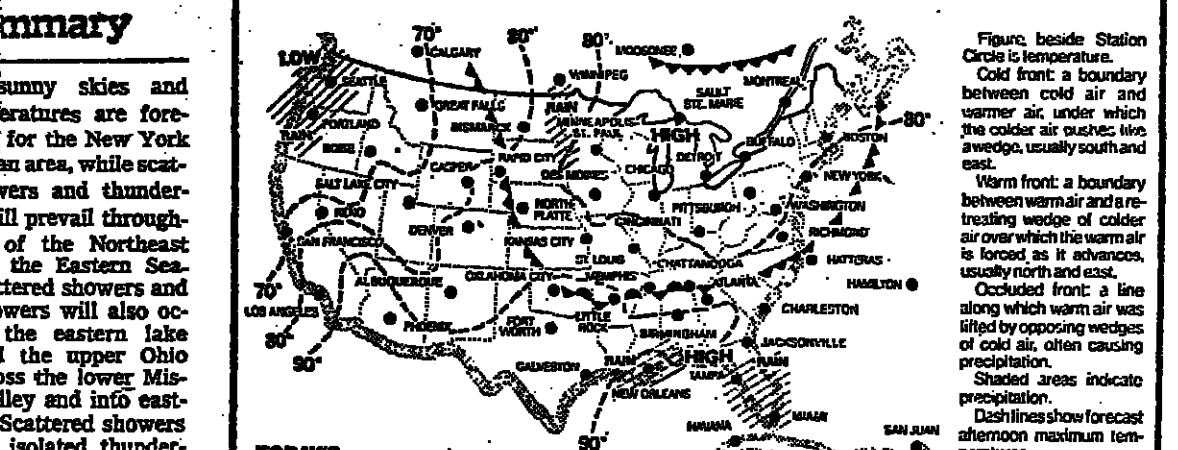


Figure beside Station Circle is temperature. Cold front a boundary between cold air and warmer air, under which the colder air pushes the wedge, usually south and east. Warm front a boundary between warm air and retreating wedge of colder air over which the warm air is forced as it advances, usually north and east. Occluded front a line along which warm air is lifted by opposing wedges of cold air, often causing precipitation. Dashed lines indicate precipitation. Shaded areas indicate afternoon maximum temperatures. Isotherms are lines (solid black) of equal barometric pressure (in inches), forming a low-pressure system. Isotherms are lines (solid black) of equal barometric pressure (in inches), forming a low-pressure system. Isotherms are lines (solid black) of equal barometric pressure (in inches), forming a low-pressure system.

Table with columns for Time, Temp., Hum., Wind, Bar. Includes data for 8 A.M., 10 A.M., Noon, 2 P.M., 4 P.M., 6 P.M., 8 P.M., 10 P.M.

Temperature Data (19-hour period ended 7 P.M.) Lowest: 68 at 5:49 A.M. on Wednesday near New York, N.Y. Highest: 78 at 2:04 P.M. on Wednesday near New York, N.Y.

Extended Forecast (Wednesday through Friday) METROPOLITAN NEW YORK, NORTH JERSEY AND LONG ISLAND: Sunny and pleasant Wednesday through Friday. Daytime highs will average in the 70s, with lows in the 50s.

Table of U.S. Cities with columns for City, Low, High, Precip., Wind, Clouds. Includes cities like Burlington, Denver, Chicago, Dallas, etc.

Table of Abroad with columns for City, Local Time, Temp., Condition. Includes cities like London, Paris, Rome, etc.

Shipping/Mails

Shipping/Mails section containing information about outgoing and incoming vessels, including ship names, destinations, and departure times.

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Do your best shopping with the Food Day feature of The New York Times

If you're looking for better ways to stretch your dollars, let The Times Food Day features be your guide. Every Wednesday, these special food pages carry the advertising of many of the big food stores in your area. They offer you a big selection of best-food buys and plenty of those money-saving coupons. And remember: Every Wednesday, Food Day brings Craig Claiborne's weekday food recipes and advice, Frank J. Priali's "Wine Talk" column, the "Consumer Notes" column and other stories about food. So for better shopping, eating and entertaining every week, take the time—make the time—to read the Food Day feature...

Doctors Prove You Can Help Shrink Swelling Of Hemorrhoidal Tissues Due To Inflammation. Relieve Pain And Itch Too.

Gives prompt temporary relief from hemorrhoidal pain and itch in many cases. Doctors have found a most effective medication that actually helps shrink inflamed swelling of hemorrhoidal tissues caused by inflammation. In many cases, the first applications give prompt relief from hemorrhoidal pain and itch in many cases.

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LOST AND FOUND

3103-5104. Lost Nikon F Camera, wide angle & 300mm lens. Hewlett-Packard calculator #11 in the brown leather case at JFK. Seen 10:00 a.m. 8/20/76. Lab. Report. 40-916 654-2074 Dr. Baillie. LOST KING CHARLES SPANIEL in Briscoe-Whitney Park. 4 years old, white & brown. 15 lbs. 500 Reward. Call Collect: 516-337-0757/212-EL-5710. IRVING HANSEN, 34 N. Astor Bldg. (Rt. 92) near 10th St. in Manhattan Park. 520 reward. Please call 212-486-7000.

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Public Notices

NOTICE OF SALE. United States Marshal Sale of Real Estate. Southern District of Texas. In C.A. 74-H-132. By virtue of an order of sale issued out of the United States District Court for the Southern District of Texas on the 15th day of August, 1976, Notice is hereby given that a Public Auction for sale, on Friday the 20th day of August, 1976 at 10:00 o'clock A.M. at the U.S. District Court, Southern District of Texas, Federal and Courthouse Building, 515 Bank Street, Room 1400 the following real estate, to-wit: M/V "CAPT. VICTORY" 28' long, 10' wide, 6'6" deep. See also the case files at "Adams Terminal". Only cash or cashier's check will be accepted. M. F. Timmons, United States Marshal.

Never buy an auction

The New York Times logo and other branding elements at the bottom of the page.

NBC News



**How to be
up-to-date
on Kansas City:**

John Chancellor and David Brinkley head the gavel-to-gavel coverage of the Republican National Convention backed by floor reporters Tom Brokaw, John Hart, Catherine Mackin, Tom Pettit and a team of 550. For the big ones, America chooses the best ones—Chancellor, Brinkley and NBC News.

4 7:30 PM

مذيعات الأخبار

Vertical text on the right edge of the page, including the word "Mentor" and other illegible text.

MOVIE SPECIAL!



Michael Caine

"As classy a spy film as you could ask to see." —NYTimes

IPRESS FILE

7:30 TONIGHT VPix ELEVEN

8:30 TOMORROW YANKEES vs K.C. ROYALS

7:30 WEDNESDAY Hitchcock's THE BIRDS

7:30 THURSDAY Harlow Heston is THE WAR LORD

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VIEWPOINTS

The Library of Congress Selection of Pictorial Treasures

210 illustrations—lithographs, engravings, woodcuts, wash-drawings, mezzotints, and photographs—by such famous people as Matthew Brady, Whistler, Kolitz, Goya, Shahn, and Rauschenberg.

Lemongello Enterprises has been involved in a lawsuit with Triad Media Associates, which handled the television advertisement.

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HARCOULT BRACE JOYNOVICH

About New York

The 24-Hour Beauty Part

By JOHN LEONARD

It is 2 o'clock in the morning. A cab pulls up at the corner of 53rd and Madison.

Wrong is the conclusion you have probably jumped to. She didn't perform a service.

In the watches of the night, she had a need. There was a place to go for it, like a bar or a delicatessen or a filling station or a coin-operated ice-cube machine.

In this town, at 2 o'clock in the morning you can't get into most churches, but electrolysis and pedicures are a cinch.

Larry Mathews says he is the father of the 24-hour beauty parlor. Beauty has always been his business.

He opened his first in 1953 in the Great Northern Hotel. (Hotels are nice for all-night beauty parlors because women can taxi to and from them down mean streets, and there's someone officially protective in the lobby.)

As of two years ago, he was the William Randolph Hearst of after-hours body styling, with a chain of 131 salons from New York to Miami to Las Vegas to Hollywood. Then, except for the Madison Avenue shop, he sold out.

Mr. Mathews aspires to be a kind of Johnny Appleseed of beauty secrets: Get them out of the salon and into the home. The Hotel Winslow, he said the other morning as the place filled up with business-women getting a treatment before they went to work, is his "laboratory."

Beauty is too expensive: No haircut is worth \$50. Every month you have to cut it again. It's ridiculous to spend \$35 to have your legs waxed. It's even more ridiculous to spend \$100 for an ounce of perfume. A woman's lucky if she finds two essences in her whole life that work with her body oils.

Mathews is the American distributor of Simila, a line of "French fragrance copies" developed in Switzerland by Gabriel and Francois Fabiani.

"They don't own the essence," says Mr. Mathews. "They own the label. You don't wear the label. You wear the smell. A smell's not a Gucci belt. Why pay for the label, the bottling and the advertising? With Simila, you can smell like Chanel for \$10 an ounce."

He has his own line of cosmetics, which is soon to go, along with the fragrance copies, into Larry Mathews Cosmetics Centers — mirrored modules, or beauty booths — in 800 department stores and shopping centers.

And then there is Hair Off. On the morning he talked to a reporter, Mr. Mathews was also filming a television commercial for Hair Off, a do-it-yourself depilation kit he developed by accident.

"We were trying to build a machine that wouldn't burn women during waxing," he says. "We stumbled onto Hair Off. It's going out to every country in the world. We're sending it to 100,000 hairdressers."

On body hair, Mr. Mathews is eloquent. "Women shouldn't shave," he says. "You shave and you're growing a beard all over your body. You're making stubble for yourself. For Hair Off, all you need to know is which way your hair grows, which way it itches out the roots. It keeps you smooth for 12 weeks. And even if you neglect yourself for another month after that, all you've got is baby fuzz, not stubble."

Mr. Mathews surveyed his salon, the backgammon tables and the portraits of beautiful women on the walls. "Pampering," he says, "is what it's all about." Starting at 3 o'clock every afternoon, he serves cocktails. "But the beauty business is a serious business. I'm sort of a surgeon. Not looking good is like a cancer. There's a lot of pain in not being beautiful. Many women want to commit suicide because of their looks. That's serious. The beauty salons of the future will be attached to health clubs."

Perhaps. But perhaps, for once, Mr. Mathews is insufficiently ambitious. Why not put all of our anxieties into a single basket, a kind of convention center or supermarket of the self? There would be a beauty parlor, health club, a gym, confessional stalls, cells for meditation and sensitivity training, rumpus room for piano lessons and primal-screaming and speed-reading and shorthand and sex therapy and Bertolt.

Wait of 8,000 Lemongello Fans For Records to Be Ended Soon

By MOLLY IVINS

Some 8,000 fans of Peter Lemongello, the pop singer, who sent in money for records that never got out, will finally be able to listen to "Do I Love You?" in a week or so.

Mr. Lemongello's lawyer, Sandor Frankel, said that because of the dispute with Triad, Lemongello Enterprises had been unable to obtain the list of outstanding orders for the album. But the corporation now has the list and will proceed to fill the orders.

The Attorney General said he had also received a commitment from Lemongello Enterprises to the effect that any consumer who requested a refund because of the shipping delay would receive one.

Last week, the State Supreme Court issued an attachment order for \$95,290 against Mr. Lemongello in the Triad lawsuit. A Triad officer said the suit was filed in June to recover money it had spent for television time to promote Mr. Lemongello's album in New York and Los Angeles.

ing campaign for the album. Orders for the album that were placed after March 13 have not been filled, the Attorney General said.

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Television

Morning

6:10 (2) News 6:15 (7) News 6:20 (3) News 6:27 (3) Friends

6:30 (2) 1976 Summer Semester (4) Knowledge (5) Gabe (R) (7) Listen and Learn

7:00 (2) CBS Morning News: Hughes Ridd (4) Today: Jim Hartz, host. Senator Robert Dole, John Kenneth Galbraith and William F. Buckley Jr. (5) Underdog

(7) Good Morning America: David Hartman, host. Senator Barry Goldwater, Billy Jean King, Jack Ford (8) News and Friends (11) Pope and Friends (13) Yoga with (R) (R)

7:30 (5) Bugs Bunny (9) News (11) Bob's MacNeil Report (R)

8:00 (2) Captain Kangaroo (5) The Flintstones (9) Connecticut Report (11) Magilla Gorilla (13) Vegetable Soup (R)

8:30 (5) Rin Tin Tin (9) Joe Franklin Show (11) The Schlemmings (13) Mister Rogers (R)

9:00 (2) To Tell the Truth (4) Not for Women Only: Barbara Walters, host. (5) Musical Comedy (R) (6) Dennis the Menace (7) A.M. New York: Stan Siegel, host. Members of the Committee on How to Save New York (11) The Munsters (13) Sesame Street (R)

9:30 (2) Fat Collins: "Women (11) The Schlemmings (13) Sesame Street (R)

10:00 (2) The Price Is Right (4) Days of Our Lives (5) The Doctors (6) One Life to Live (11) The Magic Garden (13) Eric (R)

10:30 (2) David and Goliath (Part 1) (5) Gregory Peck, Susan Hayward, Raymond Massey, Kieron Moore. One of the better British dramas. Literate, well-played, imaginative. Best moment: David at the rock, the sound of beads. (9) Romper Room (11) Gilligan's Island (13) Electric Company (R)

10:30 (4) Celebrity Sweepstakes (5) Andy Griffith (11) The Affairs (13) Zoom (R)

11:00 (2) Gambit (4) Wheel of Fortune (5) Switched (9) Straight Talk: Mary Helen McPhillips, Phyllis Haynes, hosts. "Exploration and Adventure" (11) Courtship of Eddie's Father (13) A FAMILY AT WAR (R)

11:30 (2, 4) THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION: Live coverage from the Kemper Convention Center, Kansas City, Mo. (5) Today Live: Bill Soggs, host (7) Happy Days (R) (11) Contemporary Catholic

12:00 (7) Hot Seat (9) News (11) 700 Club: Rex Humbard, guest (13) MASTERPIECE THEATRE: "Shoulder to Shoulder" (R)

12:30 (7) All My Children (9) Journey to Adventure (11) Villa Alegre (13) News

1:00 (5) Movie: "Between Two Worlds" (1944). Joan Garfield, Eleanor Parker, Paul

Henreid. A ghostly ship. Different but thick (wading much better as the old "Outward Bound." Beautiful Korngold music (7) Ryan's Hope (9) Movie: "The Male Attraction" (1933). Pat Boone, Nancy Kwan, Mai Zetterling, Yvonne Mitchell, Kieron Moore. A not-bad circus drama, till young love triumphs. Plus nifty European scenery. (11) Suburban Closure: "Algeria Season" (13) Movie: "The Devil's Eye" (1960). Bibi Andersson, Jan Kullie, Ingemar Bergman's dog and it had to happen. Forgiven (3) Sesame Street

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3:15 (2) General Hospital (3) Match Game '76 (5) Mickey Mouse Club (9) Asie (11) Magilla Gorilla (13) Hodgepodge Lodge (R) (13) Lee Graham Presents (R)

4:00 (2) Diana: Charlie Pride, Phoebe Snow, Telly Savalas, Margaux Hemingway (R) (4) Robert Young, Family Doctor (R) (6) Porky, Huck and Yogi (7) The Edge of Night (9) Movie: "Green Mansions" (1959). Audrey Hepburn, Anthony Perkins. (13) ROBERT MACNEIL REPORT (R)

(2) Long Island News-magazine (3) News of New York (4) Walter Mercado (4) Soltero Y Sin Compromiso (5) News of New York (6) Wall Street Perspective (8) The Crosswits (9) Movie: "Brotherhood of Satan" (1971). Strother Martin (13) Tennis: The \$125,000 United States Clay Court Championships (Final) (21) Solar Energy (R) (31) Frontline N.Y.C. (47) El Show De Iris Chacon

4:30 (9) The Monkees (7) MOVIE: "The Night of the Generals" (Part 1) (1987). Peter O'Toole, Omar Sharif, Tom Courtenay, Alan Bates, Phil Sapp, Noiret. Intriguing, stylish, often gripping manhunt of Nazi Occupation days and Sovietist acting: young Courtenay and Noiret (11) The Lone Ranger (13) Sesame Street (R)

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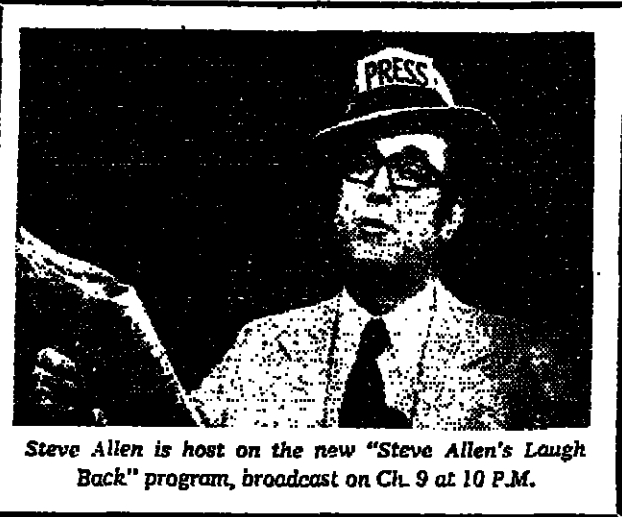
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Steve Allen is host on the new "Steve Allen's Laugh Back" program, broadcast on Ch. 9 at 10 P.M.

9:30 P.M. Life of Leonardo Da Vinci (R) (21, 31)

11:00 P.M. A Family at War (R) (13)

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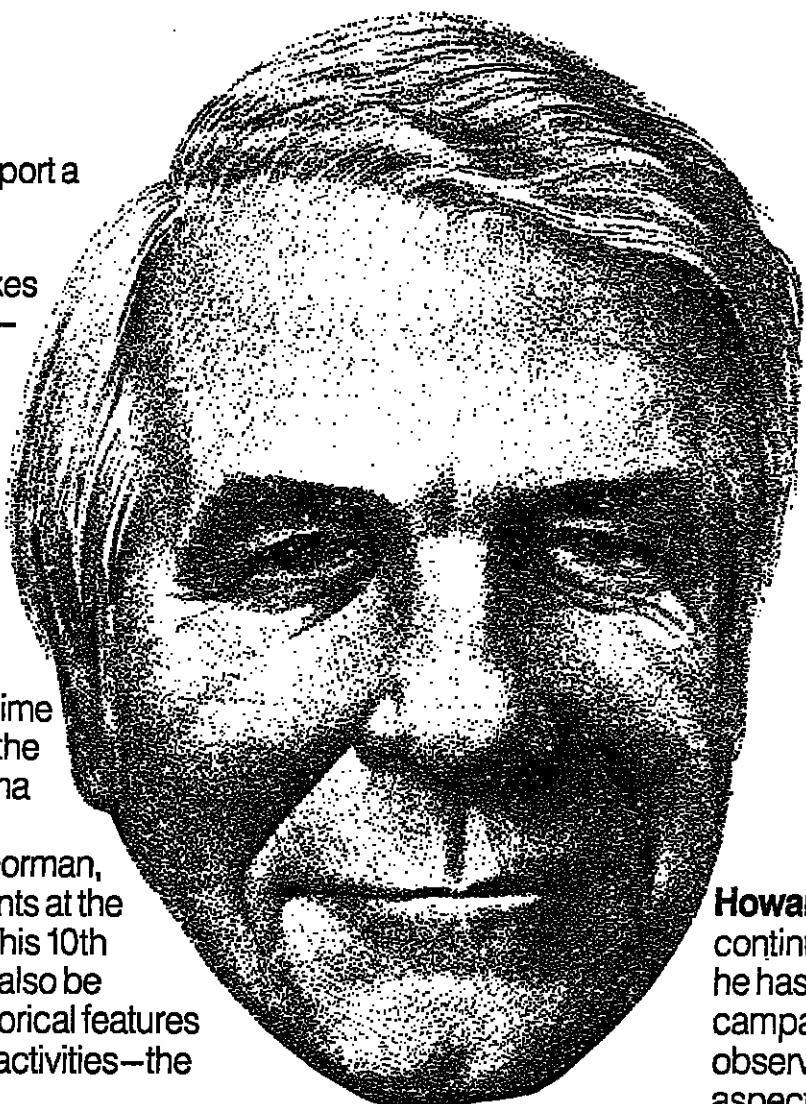
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GET TO THE HEART OF THE CONVENTION

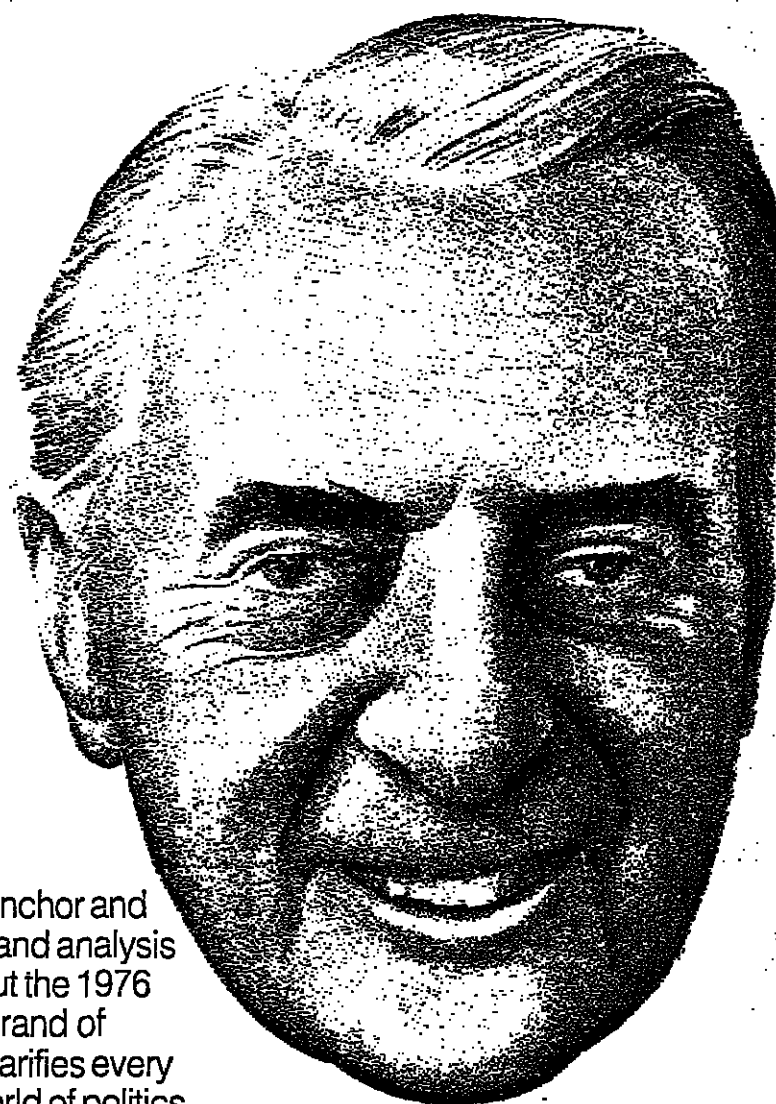
There's more than one way to report a political convention. ABC News brings you the heart of the convention. Everything that makes news. All the historic events live—the nominations, the balloting, and the acceptance speeches. And in addition to those events we're scheduled to cover, we have the flexibility to run long or break in on entertainment programming to report unexpected developments.

No matter whether you're a seasoned political buff or a first-time voter, you'll get the full impact of the convention excitement and drama from ABC News!

Harry Reasoner will be co-anchorman, covering the history-making events at the Republican Convention. (This is his 10th Presidential convention.) He will also be presenting background and historical features on the lighter side of convention activities—the kind of material he does so well.



Howard K. Smith will co-anchor and continue the commentary and analysis he has provided throughout the 1976 campaign. His particular brand of observation and opinion clarifies every aspect of the confusing world of politics.

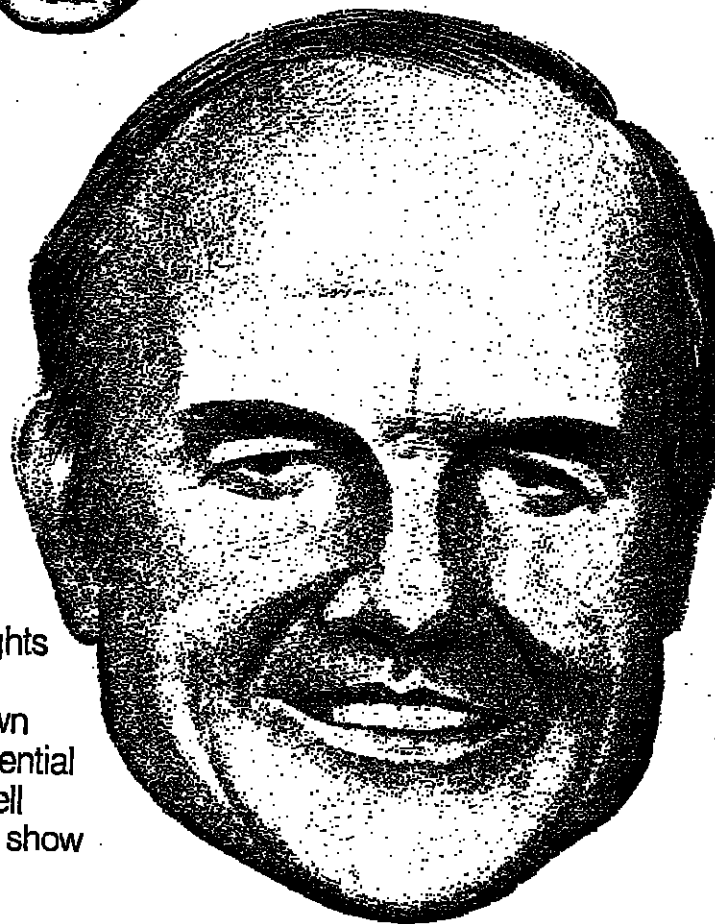


Lou Harris, America's most astute political poll taker, will contribute vital information on how the country feels about each of the major candidates, as well as the issues which are shaping their political careers.



Floor Correspondents Ann Compton, Sam Donaldson, Herb Kaplow, and Frank Reynolds will be right in the middle of the action, reporting all the major events as they occur.

Sen. George McGovern joins ABC News convention coverage with insights into how Republican philosophy and strategy compare with those of his own party. As a former Democratic Presidential candidate, Sen. McGovern will also tell how it feels to star in the most colorful show in American politics.



ABC NEWS

ON THE NETWORK MORE PEOPLE ARE WATCHING. 10:00 PM @ The Republican Convention. Tonight: The Keynote Address

Keynote Speaker: Sen. Howard Baker of Tennessee.

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